LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXVII NO. 13 BOMBAY: MARCH 26, 1939. PRICE: TWO ANNAS

A

KATH

DAN

(Gopinath and Thankamani)

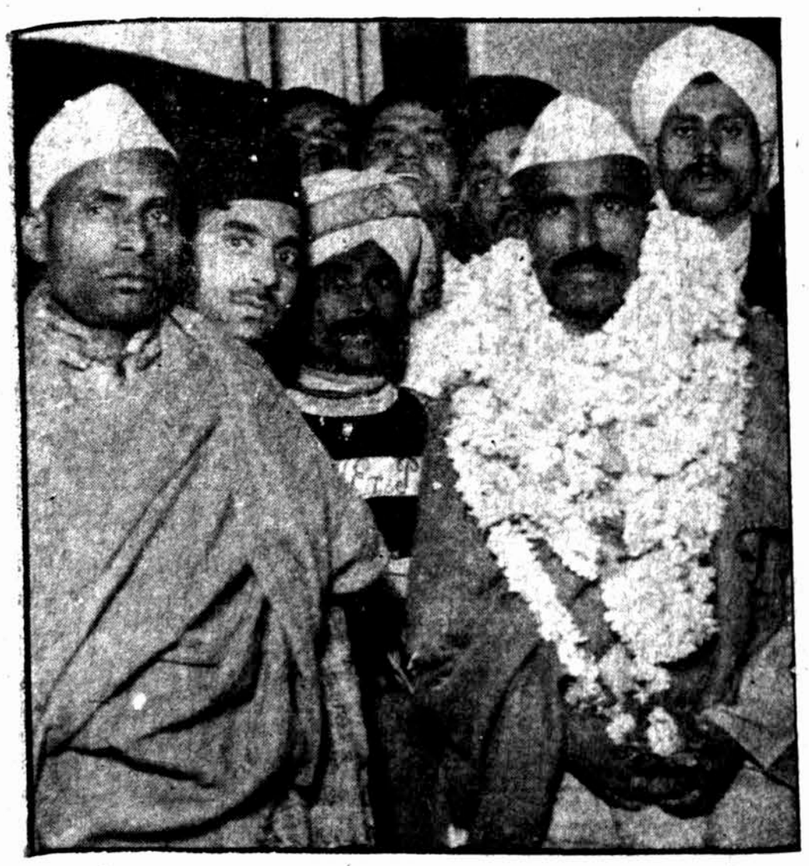
LEFT:—Modern "Chitra-lekhas".

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).

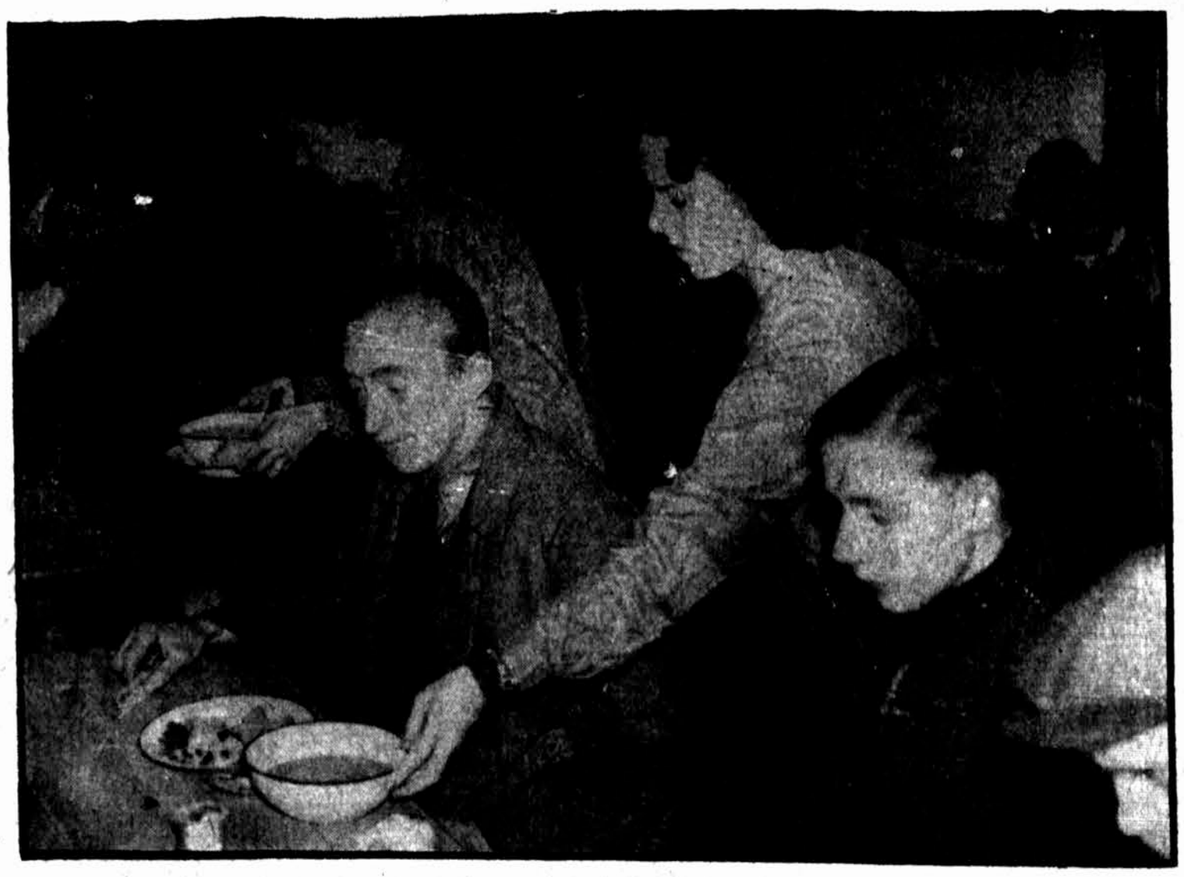
RIGHT:—"Mr. G." (King of Sweden) and Mlle Kovac (Jugo-Slavia) who played together in the International Tennis Tournament at Monte Carlo last month.

Specimen of Assam's national band frequently seen at Congress and other functions.

Pathani Dancers of the Frontier



Chowdhry Juglal (right) Harijan Minister of Bihar Government and President of Punjab and Delhi Harijan political Conference that met at Delhi last week.



Society girls act as waitresses at a soup-kitchen in Stephney, one of the poorest districts of London's East End, where unemployed men can buy two course luncheons for three pence every day except Sunday.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 21 April, 2017

Telephone No. 22037
Post Box 322

Registered No. B. 1065.
Telegrams: "Chronicle".

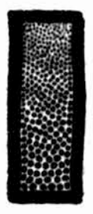
The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MARCH 26, 1939.

Adventures On Wheels

The Three Intrepid Indian Youths Cycle Over Jamaica And Cuba

By SHROFF, GANDHI & KHARAS.



IF WE HAD COME to Jamaica by an aeroplane, instead of by boat, we would have seen a green dot, surrounded on all sides by the blue waters of the North Atlantic. Jamaica is an ever green Island with high mountain ranges coming close to the shore. Kingston, the capital of Jamaica and the best port for boats to call at when coming to Jamaica, is not a big city.

Before the English took this island from the Spanish, Spanish Town, which is situated at some distance from the coast, was the capital city, but the English have made Kingston the capital. In Kingston a meeting was called by the Indian Association to receive us and at the function, a fairly large crowd of Indians had gathered. We were very sorry to see that a majority of them were in torn clothes or shabbily dressed. They have still remained illiterate and backward in their manners. While Indians in other parts of the world, where they have emigrated, have improved their lot and have become better, these Jamaican Indians have remained the same as when they were brought here from India as indentured labourers.

More Jamaican Than Indian

Most of them are farmers, working on small plots and grow vegetables and fruits. When they first came they had brought with them their womenfolk, but their children and their grand children have married extensively with the Jamaican natives, so that now it is very hard to tell whether they are Jamaicans or Indians. Only a few of them have seen India or know how to speak any of the Indian languages. There are no schools where their children can learn the Indian languages, so they all speak in English with a big drawl.

Many of them have embraced Christianity and although the older people still believe in their original religion, the younger generation like to be called Christians. These Indians are mostly from United Province, Bengal and Madras. Recently a few Sindhi merchants have come to Jamaica to do business and have opened big stores containing Oriental, Japanese and Chinese merchandise. These merchants are doing well and keep a great deal aloof from the poor Indian farmers.

Undignified System

One of the most hated practices which these Indians still continue is the bending down and touching with their hands the feet of the person whom they come to visit, specially if that person is rich or if they want a favour from him. This undignified gesture is ridiculed even by the black natives of Jamaica, who consider this not as paying respect to one's superior, but begging for favours and worshipping riches. If the few rich Indians can only see it in this light and try to put a stop to it, we are sure that the fair name of India could be saved from ridicule and humiliation.

A tour into the interior of the island revealed to us many things and we enjoyed the long drives going up the steep mountain sides, full of trees or driving through banana and sugarcane plantations. We, however, saw large plots of cultivable fields lying in waste. This is either due to want of proper irrigation or to the fact that the big concerns like the United Fruit Co., and the Jamaica Fruit Co., which have bought huge acres of the best cultivable land, will only use a part of these vast estates to grow bananas and sugarcane, while the rest of the land will be kept idle and not rented out to small farmers for cultivation, in order to get cheap labour and keep up the prices of Banana and sugarcane. Much of the poverty and unemployment in this island could be wiped off if these big concerns could give their land to the individual poor farmers.

Voyage On A German Freighter

We had a great deal of difficulty and after a good deal of persuasion, we at last succeeded in booking our passage, with the Hamburg American Line Agent's in Kingston, for Cuba. On September 9th 1937, we said good bye to our Indian friends in Jamaica for the help they had given us and for the appreciation shown for what we had accomplished so far.

As this was the only boat on which we could go to Santiago de Cuba, we had no choice but to travel on a freighter. As the voyage would take less than twenty-four hours, we did not mind it much. The boat instead of leaving the Kingston wharf at 5 p.m left at 8 p.m. Everything on board this ship was dirty. We were the only passengers and there being no cabin accommodation on this boat, we were asked to sleep on the rear deck.

The sailors had, however, put up a big canvas sheet and had made it into a tent. The air too was warm, so we did not mind sleeping in the open. As the lights of Kingston and the harbour faded into the distance, we became more friendly with the crew and a few officers asked us to come in their cabin and have some beer. We sat talking and drinking good German beer for long time. As the boat would be reaching Santiago de Cuba late in the afternoon, we tried to sleep the whole morning, but the sun was so hot outside, that it grew unbearably hot in the tent and we had to get up and find some other place of shelter.

In the bathroom, we had to pump out the water ourselves and we had a wash. We could not find a good place to sit down or take shelter from the burning sun outside. The drinking water too, being exposed to the sun, was lukewarm, so we felt very thirsty. But all this inconvenience was nothing, compared to what was in store for us on landing in Cuba.

At 4 p.m. we picked up the pilot and shortly afterwards the boat was docked in the harbour of Santiago de Cuba.

Difficulties In Santiago de Cuba

When the immigration officer came on board the ship, we came to know that we would not be allowed to land, in spite of our passports being in order and we having deposited a bond with the shipping company. They told us that we would have to wait for some time till they heard by telegram from the central government in Havana. We waited for a long time but no answer came, so the officer asked us to go to the quarantine station and stay there for the night.

As the captain of the boat was willing to allow us to stay on the ship, we preferred to stay on board the boat, but the immigration officer would not give his consent to this and persisted in sending us to the quarantine camp. He was doing this, in order that his government might not be deprived of the quarantine fees. Finding this out, we consented to pay him the quarantine fee for one day, provided he allowed us to go and stay in one of the hotels in town. To this he agreed and for the rest of the night we were not further molested.

The next morning, the custom authorities asked us to show our baggage, which they had kept with our cycles in their charge. The examination of our things was very thoroughly done, we were asked to open up all our belongings and even our private books and pictures were scrutinised, which we doubt whether they had a right to do. Our fire arms and ammunition were taken away and as if these provocations had not been enough, they asked us to pay 10 dollars for custom examination, which we had to pay, before they could allow us to remove our things.

This was not all, one of the clerks came and asked us to pay him another 10 dollars for filling in some forms regarding our bicycles. We wonder if the Cuban Government employ people without giving any remuneration and allow them to take what they can from the visitors. Over and above paying exorbitant charges, we had to wait for hours together in the immigration office for the answer from Havana. When it did come, late on Saturday afternoon, we were told to wait till Monday. Fortunately we were allowed to move about in the town, so we tried to see something of this port.

Unclean Town

Santiago de Cuba impressed us very poorly. In the dirty streets, which are full of pot holes, loiter boys and able bodied young men, who have taken up begging as their profession. In the cafe houses a few musicians come and play a tune or two and then persistently ask the people for money. A ride in a bus in which girls are employed as conductors was different, for the houses in Vista Alegra are very prettily built and are inhabited by the rich. At a base-ball match between the beer brewery and the bootfactory, we found very little sporting spirit shown. The spectators would shout instructions, while the game was in progress. Taking of bets was openly done and often it appeared, that the section of spectators who were betting would come to blows with the players.

On Monday, when we went to the immigration office to get the permission to cycle from Santiago de Cuba to Havana we were called upon to pay another 10 dollars for quarantine fee and 6 dollars for meals which we had never taken. Thinking that the British Consul would be able to help us, we went to his office only to be disappointed, for he took their side and advised us to pay up soon or we would have to pay more for the delay.

As the shippers had already got our money in their possession, we asked them to take it from the deposit and allow us to go without further molestation. These few days' experience in Santiago de Cuba, revealed to us what sort of people the Cubans are and if they come to know you have

(Continued On Page 55)

British Youth Denounces Policy Of Betrayal

Youth Pilgrims' Letter To British Premier

THE following open letter has been sent to the Prime Minister of Great Britain from the National Youth Pilgrims whise meetings in London last month attracted youths and girls from all parts of the country:

Sir,—On the grounds that you were too busy, you refused to meet representatives of the Youth Pilgrimage, which brought 2,500 young men and women to London. Nevertheless you have called on us to give National Service and to be ready to make great sacrifices.

"YOUNG DEMOCRATS"

As young democrats, who seek leadership we can follow with good conscience, we wish to state the principles for which we are ready to serve, and to ask you those questions which our deputation would have put to you had it been received.

The young men and women who came on the pilgrimage are typical of the thousands of young people in our country who wish to render every service to democracy. Because they are inspired by the tradition and ideals of our free youth movement many are taking part in A.R.P. and thousands of young people animated by the spirit of freedom, have joined the Territorial Army.

"BETRAYAL POLICY"

But we, as responsible leaders of the youth movement, feel that our service is being rendered useless by a policy which demoralises and betrays our democratic allies, instead of strengthening democracy by bringing together all those forces around which security and international order could be rebuilt.

1. Has youth the right to discuss the policy for which it is required to serve in the armed forces?
2. Do you think that the youth of the democracies should stand together and assist one another?
3. Should youth work for an agreement between the democratic Powers, particularly France, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and their own country to halt aggression and on this basis rebuild international order?
4. How do you justify ever-increasing expenditure on arms while your foreign policy looses us allies and depletes our defences more rapidly than they are built up?
5. Do you consider a fit and healthy youth is an essential part of defence and that the Youth Charter would be a material contribution thereto?
6. If we are all called equally to defend democracy will you grant democracy an equal opportunity in the armed forces?
7. Why cannot you find work for some of the unemployed youth in digging deep shelters for air-raids?

It is because we believe that consideration of service and policy cannot be separated that we ask you these questions.

(Signed) MARY ATHERTON, Secretary, National Youth Campaign.

ODD SPOTS

A NATURAL BRIDGE

In Virginia stands the strangest natural bridge in the world. Spanning an abyss 225 feet deep, it is 100 feet in length and 42 feet thick. It is a magnificent arch, and the presence of earth upon the upperside of the rock has enabled many large trees to grow along its length.

Below rush the turbulent waters of Cedar Creek, from which the arch is best viewed. Its magnificent sweep from one side of the canyon to the other makes the bridge look like the work of man, and it seems impossible that so symmetric a form could have been achieved by accident.

Yet there is evidence that the arch was made, not by a sudden upheaval, but by the slow process of abrasion. Countless centuries ago the waters of Cedar Creek flowed over what was then a rocky barrier. Then the water found a chink in the rock and began to percolate through, and now, after boring patiently at the rock for so long a time that it cannot be computed, the river rushes along under the sweeping span which it created itself.

There are a number of natural bridges of one kind or another in various parts of the world, but this one excels in many ways. Not only is it extraordinarily impressive, but it is useful. It is regularly used by those living in the locality, saving them a detour of many miles around the precipitous canyon.

GINGER

A Homely But Efficacious Drug

By Dr. KALLY ICEVALLA

IN my two previous articles I have spoken at length on onion and garlic in these columns. To-day we shall see something about green ginger. Ginger is of two kinds, green and dry. Here the green one is dealt with.

In Sanskrit green ginger is called "Ardhrak"—Hindi "Adrak" being its corruption. Its Latin name is "Zingiber Officinale" and it is known in English as 'Ginger Root'. The ginger shrubs are generally grown in the tropical climates in wet and sandy ground, about a yard high. The leaves are small like those of young cardamom plants. Ginger roots are mostly used in pickles, preserve and chutney. It is also made into confection.

Confectio Zingiberis

Confection of ginger is very much prevailing among us, it being quite efficacious medicinally for cough, asthma, chest and throat diseases. Indigestion, dyspepsia and anorexia, known in vernaculars as 'aruchi' or 'arochak' will readly surrender to this household treatment. 'Confectio Zingiberis' is made in a very simple way and those who would like it will have it done as under:

Extract fine juice from fresh green giner roots in a required quantity and add wanted water in it. Then add some sugar with some powders of saffron (kesar), mace (javantri), cardamom (elchi), nutmeg (jaifal) and clove (laving) according to the taste. This completes the confection which is used as directed for the above disorders, from half to one tea-spoonful, twice or thrice a day, particularly for anorexia and indigestion before or after food (as you like) with the interval of about half an hour in both cases.

These preparations can also be safely employed in dysentery, diarrhoea, flatulence and digestive pains. As a stomachic i.e., appetizing and toning the abdominal organs, this confection will prove of great value. Besides it can be had by some children as well. As a sweet they can be better induced to it for small ills of theirs.

Qualities Of Ginger

Digestive, laxative, appetizing, relishing, stimulating, etc., are the general qualities of gihger, medically speaking. It suppresses cold, phlegm, coughing, asthma, throat troubles, winding, constipation and vomiting (enesis) besides curing some affections pertaining to the chest. It is an excellent anti-cold measure. Coryza (cold in nose) and headache are best remedied by the help of ginger in its various formations.

Ginger is a bit hot in quality and, therefore, it is stimulating. It is taken as a destroyer of wind and pain due to it in the body. Ginger juice in proportion of about half to one ounce is administered, well mixed with pure honey, in equal measure, for the affections of the throat, chest and heart. Ginger has a tendency to increase phlegm ('kaf', etc.,) therefore it may not agree much with those of "kaf prakrity'. In summer it should be taken in great moderation or better avoided unless absolutely necessary. It is beneficial on tympanites (afro or adhyaman) and common complaints which are inflammatory. When too much coughing disturbs, it is advisable to have a piece of ginger cut severally with some salt in the mouth.

The juice, mixed with saliva, thus created in the mouth should be gradually swallowed for the depression of cough. Ginger is also useful on leucorrhoea (whites), from which many women suffer to-day. It can also be faithfully employed for too much urination. Ginger's further effects are expectorant and rubefacient. It is one of the most generally employed of the carminatives.

Ginger contains aromatic, volatile oil, a complex mixture of the hydrocarbons with other oxydation products, Cymene, a terpene, aldehydes and ethereal salts.

Dry Ginger

Now we shall see something about the other variety of ginger that is dry. It is particularly used to bring heat in the body. It is used equally as an anti-phlegmatic and a carminative remedy. It is, as well, appetizing and digestive. In some common fevers dry ginger is taken beneficially, as a diaphoretic. It removes sleeplessness and idleness, bringing activity in the body. Its powder, made into paste and applied on forehead, is too familiar, as an external remedy for cold, etc

There is a custom in most of the Indian houses to give confection of dry ginger to the women after the child is delivered for windiness and the protuberance of the belly. Another customary habit of the Indians is to offer dried ginger powder with ghee and jaggery with a view to bring warmth in the physique when cold is severely effected in winter or rainy season.

In certain conditions of colic of the stomach and on diarrhoea and dysentery dry ginger is very much serviceable. In the former its powder is fried in scanty ghee and administered. While in the latter decoction of ginger is given with addition of some castor oil as it is considered to be highly effective. Dry ginger and rock salt (sindhav) sufficiently boiled in mustard oil (rai tel) is an excellent application for rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica. When the body temperature is lower than the average (98.4) there ginger-powder is rubbed briskly whole over the body including particularly the soles and palms.

Allopathic Preparations

Syrup and tincture are the two commonest allopathic preparations of ginger and are much in utility by the qualified medicoes. They are cheap one and can be used by laymen also in proper doses for the reasons stated above. These can be additionally and successfully had on piles (haemorrhoids), biliousness, diseases of the joints and dropsy. The last named is known in Indian language as "jalandhar" i.e., the collection of the blood-fluid in the whole or the different parts of the body. The medical terms for these conditions are ascites, anasaca, hydrothorax and hydrocephalus. They respectively indicate the collection of the above fluid in the stomach, body (flesh) chest and the brain. These conditions are said to be cured by the regular use of ginger both as food and medicine. Both the varieties of ginger can be employed this way.

Europe's Janus-Faced Politicians

A PHRENOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE PERSONALITIES OF HITLER, GOEBBELS, LLOYD GEORGE, NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AND WINSTON CHURCHILL

PHRENOLOGY is systematic study of the mind, through the brain. Innumerable tests reveal that our thoughts depend upon the health, shape, quality and development of the brain.

To those who are not technically minded, it will help in the understanding of this article, to know that there are two cerebrums and two cerebellums (writes Mr. E. W. Cousins, F.B.P.S., in "Prediction"). The cerebrum is the organ of thought, sentiment and emotion. The cerebellum is concerned with the coordination of movement and the sex instinct. No two cerebrums are equal in power and activity.

A direct frontal photograph shows the development of those centres which are the channels of thought, judgment and intuition.

Mental Impulse—From Left To Right

In this unique study, photographs are given to show what the individual would look like, had both sides of the brain been equal, left and right respectively. It is difficult to obtain an absolutely direct frontal photograph.

The left side of the brain is usually the first to act.

The late Dr. Withinshaw found that, apart from size, the mental impulse was from left to right.

The late Dr. Bernard Hollander asserted that the "right side is less active than the left." The left side indicates 'the conscious mind and what the owner makes of himself.' The right indicates 'nature, and the unconscious.' Dr. Alexander Cannon confirms this.

The conscious mind represents the facts that are in the mind. The unconscious mind refers to all mental processes, not in the conscious, at a given moment.

People do many things automatically and unconsciously. But, as the conscious is the censor of the unconscious, the former should, in most things, be in command.

Here is a study of politicians, chosen because they will be known to all readers of 'Prediction.'

The study is Phrenological and non-political. The true Phrenologist takes the brain as the centre for his study. His best results are obtained when he studies people objectively, sympathetically and in detachment. The whole brain must be studied and not the frontal view only.

Mr. Lloyd George's Make-up

There is no doubt about the ability of Mr. Lloyd George. The photographs confirm that it is exceptional. The conscious side of his nature is evident. He is alive to the present. Note the width over the brows (giving grasp of detail) and width of the upper forehead (giving good practical judgment).

He possesses the power for strong creative thought, critical analysis and organisation.

The right hand side indicates his unusual sense of intuition and his religious tendencies. The balance of the two sides is fairly consistent. His power of speech is exceptional. His critics describe him as "comfortably efficient." Lord Riddell included him amongst the six greatest men in the world. He is an optimist and enjoys life. He is clever, versatile, ambitious, courageous, religious, an opportunist and a leader.

Did he win the war and lose the peace? This is a complicated question to answer and needs a knowledge of all the facts. With his magnetic, mercurial and courageous mentality, he must have contributed greatly to victory but, with these same gifts, he must have found it difficult to tune in to the conditions of lasting peace. It is a pity that such gifts are not being used for the country today.

Mr. Winston Churchill is undoubtedly another man of genius. The conscious and practical side of his nature is quite marked, even allowing for the slight deviation from the true frontal in the photograph. His power of expression is excellent. He is deliberate and telling. Power in the grasp of detail is strong. The reflective powers are, however, stronger and more active.

Mr. Churchill's Versatility

He will generally prefer to "think down" to the facts. Ideas will usually be first in action. He is very versatile. He is at home in art, writing, organisation and management. He quickly senses the weakness of an opponent and is a good reader of character. But the unconscious side of his nature is too strong (note the double right). I read him as a man of moods. Things seldom turn out to his satisfaction. Fundamentally he is reactionary and conservative, proud of his heritage and his country. He will "shine" best in opposition, for his enormous resources are best roused most by the sting of criticism. He, too, should be used in important constructive work, to-day.

Two Left Halves Width above brows shows facts and values. | Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN | Two Right Halves Head should be wider, higher up for more vision.

(The composite photographs are reproduced by courtesy of the British Phrenological Society).

Two Left Halves | Mr. LLOYD GEORGE | Two Right Halves

(Note the width of the brows and upper forehead showing good grasp of detail and sound practical judgment).

The Chamberlain Photographs

Mr. Neville Chamberlain is also a man of undoubted ability and the photograph shows that he has made good use of his powers. Note the left double, but the reserves in the unconscious are not great. The ridge over the eyebrows is very pronounced. He has good appreciation of immediate facts. But appreciation of facts relating to distant matters is not so keen. His utterances show this. He has a keen sense of physical values. His judgment is good within limits but is hardly wide and comprehensive enough. He is firm and determined: has good capacity for work. The recuperative powers generally are good. He is cautious and diplomatic. He is a master at commercial matters.

But I do not think his powers of vision and imagination are sufficiently strong for a statesman under modern conditions.

David Keir, in his analysis of the promising young men in politics, suggests that leadership necessitates industry, persuasion, vision, magnetism and passion.

All of these are in the dictators of Germany and Italy. What is the secret of Herr Hitler's ascendancy? Circumstance has a great deal to do with his prominence. Also the sting of his early experiences and environment has gone deep into his soul. But, look at the width of head over the ears (executiveness and destructiveness), the eyebrows (details and facts), and at the upper part of the forehead (ideas, schemes, plans).

Hitler's Vision

He is appreciative of detail, has a vivid shrewd judgment, and excellent executive power. He has ideals and a keen vision. The upper part of the forehead slopes back rather quickly. The whole tendency is to quick, shrewd and ready action when his mind is made up.

The left side of the brain is very active, but the right side, the unconsciousness is more so. In solitude he hypnotises himself into activity. Some day we may know just what powers have been acting on that side of his nature. Certainly the driving force here is tremendous and the nature is cruel and ruthless where any opposition. Political revivalism; one of is, in a sense, religious.

These ideas give tone and plausibility to his eloquence. His appeal is like political revilaism; one of the most dangerous forms of advocacy. With such a basilar brain and all it implies, he cannot understand any power but force.

There is, however, one weak side to his character and that is in the centre of fear. He is frequently not quite sure of himself. Fear is always with him, and however successful he may be in his ventures, he will never be happy.

There is plenty of ability in Dr. Goebbels. The two sides of the head are fairly well balanced though the conscious (left side) seems to lead. He will do very much in active life and will profit from inspirations which come to him when he is in receptive mood.

The outstanding characteristics are astuteness, intuition, diplomacy, craftiness, ruthlessness when necessary. (See the deep lay of the ears, showing the size and force of the basilar brain). He has valuable insight into facts, ideas, people and character. He can be persuasive, eloquent, vociferous, energetic, courageous. He is always alert to pick up any idea which may help him in his schemes. He can play a part.

Ambitious And Approbative Goebbels

His social instincts are good, but subordinate to his other powers. He will enjoy his home. He is ambitious and approbative. Generally cautious and secretive, he will nevertheless occasionally slip up under the intensity of the moment. He is an excellent show-

(Continued on Page 4)

The Force Of A Fast

"THE Man in the Street" wrote as follows in the "Star" (London) on March 7th:—

There have been many criticisms of Mr Gandhi's fast, and some learned explanations that it was unnecessary and foolish.

To all of which the short answer seems to be to-day that it has succeeded.

Nevertheless as a method of securing political aims, voluntary starvation will always seem strange and unnatural to us of the Occident

I fancy that when the Suffragettes used the hunger-strike as a weapon (even when they used it successfully), they alienated a great many normal people who were otherwise sympathetic.

Many Londoners will still remember the mixed feelings of horror and bewilderment with which the city heard of the death, from hunger-strike, of Alderman McSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork in Brixton Prison in 1920.

In some obscure way that kind of thing seems to take us back to the days of trial by ordeal, when men walked barefoot over glowing plough-shares (a practice still observed by Hindus, by the way), or plunged their hands into boiling oil.

"Sitting Dharna"

Hindus, of course, know "sitting dharna," which is what Mr. Gandhi has just finished doing as an ancient traditional rite

It used to mean that a creditor sat down on his debtor's doorstep, and fasted until he was paid. If he died custom held the debtor guilty of his death, and the latter suffered much embarrassment at least.

The very idea of such a thing happening in London raises a smile, which shows how much truth there is still in Kipling's old tag about East and West.

Mahatma Gandhi has adopted "sitting dharna" to his own purposes, and on more than one occasion it has been difficult for us to appreciate the meaning and purposes of his fast

I think it is because we have found Mahatma Gandhi so difficul to understand that we have tended to make fun of his physical peculiarities in that crude barbaric way which is still our first reaction to something outside our experience.

When we are in doubt, we laugh And that is something that Mahatma Gandhi with his immense gift of sympathy, himself would understand.

He laughs a great deal, sometime gently and mockingly, sometimes with the spontaneity of a child, but always revealing the death of his sense of humour.

I have heard him make jokes about his skeleton-like frame.

Between him and us there are many gulfs, but at any rate the Mahatma is not sensitive about his personal appearance as certain personages on the Continent have been known to be.

London and Mahatma Gandhi are not strangers to each other, of course. I wonder if, in these contemplative periods of his, he is recalling just now that it is 50 years since he first set foot within our gates?

Does he remember that he came as a rich young student, who travelled first-class, bought an evening suit and a top-hat and took lessons in dancing and violin-playing?

I wonder, too, if he ever gives a thought to his second visit, 25 years later, when London was caught up in the first frenzy of the War, and he, as a sergeant in khaki, organised an ambulance unit for the Indian troops on the Western front?

His third visit only eight years ago must be often in his mind, as it is sometimes in ours....the 4 a.m prayer meetings in Kingsley Hall, which Christians, Muslims and Jews attended as well as Hindus. the tea-time receptions in the half-darkness of his Knightsbridge office, when the thin old man sat cross-legged on the floor and held a court the like of which even, London, which is used to surprises had never seen or imagined before.

"Enigma To The Last"

Popular figure though he became on that visit, which, politically, was such a failure, he remained an enigma, and an enigma he will always be to the end of his frail tenacious life.

But though London has never fully understood him, or he London, for all the many friends he made here, there exists, I believe, between the greatest city in the world and one of its greatest living prophets a certain mutual respect

Although we may not be ready for "ahimsa," the philosophy of love and non-violence which he professes, I like to think that "Swadeshi," that other article in his creed which teaches that man's primary duty is to serve his neighbour, is something which London is beginning to learn.

Wanted :.

Influential

Agents :.

To Sell "Bombay Sentinel," Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

BORIVLI
BALSAR
BROACH
BARODA
BHUSAVAL
DAHANU ROAD
DAMAN
DOHAD
DEOLALI
DHOND
GOLVAD
KARJAT
KASARA
LONAVLA
MANMAD
MATHERAN
NERAL
NAVSARI
NASIK
SHOLAPUR
VIRAR

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.

CAN ITALY FIGHT?

Yes—But Not For Long

What is Italy's war potential? What are her resources? In a war of any duration resources other than strictly military ones will be the decisive factor, writes Dr. Fritz Sternberg, Author of "Germany and a Lightning War" in the "Tribune".

Italy, so far as war industries are concerned, is not yet a Great Power. In the first place she lacks raw materials. Compare her position with that of other countries The United States gets 90 per cent. of the raw materials she needs from her own country. Germany gets 62 per cent. of her requirements from her own country. Japan 43 per cent. from Japan. But Italy can supply herself only with a bare 19 per cent. of what she requires.

Take coal, the basic raw material for all war industries.

Italy's recent great efforts to increase production resulted in one million tons of coal for the year 1937. One million—as against 185 million tons produced in Germany and 245 million tons in England, during the same period. Italy's coal production in one year barely equals what England produces in two days!

The next important raw material for war industries is iron ore. Again Italy has made huge efforts to increase production and has brought the figure up to one million tons per year. But France produces about 38 million tons a year. France produces in two weeks more than Italy can in twelve months.

And what about the iron and steel industries which decided the issue of the last Great War?

Italy in 1937 produced barely 5 per cent. of the amount of iron Germany produces. In steel production Germany reached the figure of about 20 million tons, Italy only 2 million.

It is clear that Italy's heavy industries will not be much support to the "axis" partner!

Another vitally important item is oil, Germany's shortage of oil is well known. But Germany has coal—and if she decided to stop her export of coal it could be used to increase the supply of oil. Italy's coal production is so small that to use coal for oil is hardly a practicable proposition.

No oil, little coal, iron or steel—that is Italy's war potential in the very important field of heavy industry.

Italy can provide her army with weapons to-day but not in a war of any magnitude and duration which will of necessity make great demands on the heavy industries.

In spite of strenuous efforts Italy's position to-day is little better than it was twenty years ago. But in the last three years of the Great War Italy made good her lack of raw materials, to a considerable extent by huge imports. She possessed nothing with which to pay for these. But Italy's allies then were the great creditor countries of the world, and took the responsibility! That was the financial position.

As regards transport of these imports in the Great War—the Allies were masters of the seas, including the Mediterranean. To-day the situation is changed both as regards finance and transport.

Italy still lacks capital and raw materials. In 1937 she was compelled to increase her imports and the year closed with a deficit on her foreign trading of some 5 milliard lire. In the event of another war, if imports have to be increased as in the Great War, Italy cannot remain financially stable for more than a few months.

If France and England are her opponents the problem for Italy will be exceedingly difficult!

And transport? Out of a total of 30 million tons of supplies sent to Italy in the Great War, 17 million tons came via Gibraltar 1.8 million from Asia, Africa and Australia, via the Suez, 1.2 million from the Black Sea through the Dardanelles and only 3 million from the Mediterranean area while 7 million tons were transported by land over the northern frontier.

It is clear that this transport presented no very great difficulty owing to the political alignment of the Powers. The relatively small section sent overland was quickly reorganised into suitable routes.

To-day, two-thirds of Italy's imports come by sea from countries not bordering on the Mediterranean. If France and England are Italy's opponents they will not find it hard to check supplies. In the event of a war of any long duration, Italy would very soon become a heavy burden on her "axis" partner, Germany.

EUROPE'S JANUS-FACED POLITICIANS

(Continued from Page 3.)

man, understanding what people think they want, and influencing them along the line of their inclinations.

Hitler has shown his shrewdness in choosing such an assistant for his purposes.

My study of Goebbels' brain convinces me that he could not sustain the premier position.

How are these psychological discoveries made?

In practice an estimate is made of the quality, activity, excitability and temperament of the individual. Quality is essential to high-class work.

Then, the development of the various regions of the brain is estimated.

Take the ear as the centre and measure with the eye or tape over the brow for perceptive intellect, over the upper forehead for reflective intellect, over the top for stability, over the upper back part for cautious secretiveness and sense of personality, over the lower back part for the social instincts. Note, also, if the ear lies deep or on a level with the eyebrows. If deep, there will be energy, and so on.

Anatomical and physiological knowledge with training and experience are necessary to locate centres, and discriminate between brain and bone.

The study gives a fine outlook on life.

The Art Of Angelo da Fonseca

Distinctive Work Of Goan Artist Attracts Attention In European Art Circles

(By Archbishop Costantini)

(The following are extracts from an article on "Christian Art in India and the Indian Artist Angelo da Fonseca," contributed by Archbishop Constanini to "Arte Christina," Milan, and translated by the Rev. H. O. Mascarenhas for "The Examiner," Bombay).

It is not our purpose to trace even the main lines of the history and character of Indian Art. It will be enough to note that the Indian race, with its population of 350,000,00 composed of many differing ethnical, cultural and religious elements, has produced a great art, an art rich and varied according to the cultural, religious and political influences working upon it. It is from these influences that there has arisen something entirely characteristic, and that too by no mere accident, an art indeed profoundly distinctive, both for its architecture creation and its grandiose and very often splendid lines, rich in power, and, in its figurative symbolism, generally speaking a language in culture and painting comprehensible to all, with a refinement of technique. Rarely however does it draw its strength from that harmonious life which in Greek art is born of contact with the true. Grecian artists extol beauty as such, taking for their guiding principle what is objectively real in nature. Perfect form and bodily beauty is frankly the object of Greek art. Indian art, on the other hand, seeks to capture in moving lines or plastic form the thoughts of another worldly meditation; it cultivates bodily beauty, not as an end in itself, but as the mere means for the expression of an idea. Style therefore is a great consideration. Some artists do attain also marvellous effects of artistic realism, but this is exceptional. . . .

Christianity In India

Three centuries and a half of missionary effort supported by Portuguese patronage and made by ever increasing bands of eager, pious, learned Missionaries, among whom we meet with real Saints, have given results very far from adequate. Such a great, and so long conducted, work has produced only three millions and a half of Christians of the Latin rite; the great mass of the Indian people, especially of the higher and cultural classes, has remained almost wholly contemptuous of Christianity. Why? The answer is not easy, but it is certain that one can put down as one of the principal causes of the failure of missionary effort the fact that the more refined and more culture section of India sees in Christianity an instrument of foreign imperial penetration and an attack both upon the national feeling, and the cultural heritage of the Indians.

But, in the present day fervour of studies and of missionary activity, which marks a magnificent renaissance and a salutary reform in the methods of Christian conquest, the old methods of evangelization are being re-examined. This is an effort made to break the last fetters of out-of-date imperialistic ways and the Church, sallying forth from the enclosure of foreign Missions, is being provided with a hierarchy formed of native clergy. The foreign Missions thus attain the most beautiful fruit and crown of their boundless charity. We feel as if we have escaped from a pathless jungle and are facing an open plain walking with greater expedition, along freer paths.

The spirit of De Nobili is abroad among the valiant squadrons of the Missionaries of to-day A young Indian Jesuit emphasizes with winning candour the need for the Missionary of entering into the thoughts of Indians and of approaching them with that intellectual charity, which has learnt to appreciate their civilization and culture He makes the following significant remark: "There are few who succeed in understanding that the difficulty of conquering India for Christ rises perhaps less from its abundance of evil than from the wealth of its natural virtues, in comparison with which the virtues of the Christians whom one meets, do not seem to the Indian, at first sight, to be transcendent. (Peter Gomes, S.J., in "Revue de l'Aucan"—January, 1938.)

Need For Changed Outlook

I believe that here we are touching a delicate and essential point of missionary methods. A savage or a primitive can be more easily converted because Christianity appears to them at once superior to their own gross superstitions; they have only to reject some rags in order to clothe themselves as Christians. On the other hand, the cultured pagan, who has inherited high ideas of the natural virtues is, in theory, closer to Christianity but, in fact, remains further away, because he does not feel the need of changing his own religion, which seems good, and indeed, on the same level as that of Christianity. To meet these good pagans (and there are really many of them in India, China, Japan, etc.), there is need of a special delicacy, a psychological sensibility, careful not to offend the pagan, and not to give him the impression that Christianity tends to denationalize him and condemn all the ethical, cultural and artistic values of the Indian people.

In India for all I know, as in China, Japan and Indo-China, there have not come to light in our days any native Christian architects and sculptors, who have made their mark in notable work of a local character. But India possesses, instead, like China, Japan and Indo-China, an artist of its own, Angelo da Fonseca, who has a real artistic temperament and a delicate Indian sensibility, not perverted by foreign influences, and refined with Christian thought. He is a Goan; and in him descends a long tradition of Christian thought and culture; and in him we see the artistic sense rooted in the natural qualities of the Indian race. The reader knows that a good part of Indian Painting is filled with spirituality by a kind of poetisation of realistic form and by a habit of working on religious themes. Hence da Fonseca, using the ways of this kind of painting, like a master, has known how to produce Christian compositions alive with pure and exalted feeling. They remind us, by their chaste naturalness and high spiritual tone, of the painting of our own early masters

What is noteworthy in Fonseca is his sense of composition and colour, but, above all, there appears in him a highly delicate sense of line, grace and harmony of design, which stamps his creations with a kind of strokes, but it has a great power of suggestion. "All the nobility of the Christian spirit, says Sepp Schuller, the great art critic (Illustrazione Vaticana, 1937)," has entered the ancient forms of Indian art, giving rise to a new school of art. In Fonseca are gathered together and issue forth once more in the most noble style, the efforts made here and there before him.

Early Career

The Jesuit, Bateson, thus describes the "curriculum vitae" of our dear artist: "Mr. Angelo da Fonseca is actually the only Catholic artist. He belongs to an illustrious family of San Estevam, Goa; his forefathers were converted to Catholicism from Hinduism at the time of St. Francis Xavier, that is about 400 years ago. At Poona, he attended the St. Vincent's High School and had the good fortune to win the friendship of his spiritual director, Rev. Father Ghezzi. He took the first steps in his career as an artist during one of his visits to Calcutta, where he was enrolled in the Indian Society of Oriental Art. There he made the acquaintance of the founder of the Society, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who took great interest in him. He presented himself to the famous Doctor not with a visiting card or with a letter of recommendation, but with his own sketches. Tagore learnt with lively pleasure that this young man, son of far-away Goa, had come to Calcutta to learn painting; he therefore invited him to his own house, telling him to bring his sketches. It was at the suggestion of this celebrated exponent of Indian painting that Angelo resolved definitely to devote himself to painting.

For some time Fonseca studied painting under the personal guidance of Tagore; then he continued his studies at Shantiniketan, the world university, called "The Abode of Peace"—founded by Rabindranath Tagore at Bolpure in Bengal, not from Calcutta. During this period, Angelo had as master in painting another personality, well-known in the Indian World, Mr. Nandalal Bose.

Angelo's first pictures were received very favourably in the exhibition of Oriental Art, and particularly at Calcutta. All his sketches were bought by enthusiastic friends and by tourists struck by his style and by the technique of his colouring. It is interesting to know that Fonseca makes his own colours out of the earths of his native Goa; he uses clays prepared by himself for all his frescoes and water-paintings. His mural paintings in the Anglican Ashram at Poona have won praise and recognition from many critics. Miss E. G. Gedge, herself an artist of fame, says of these frescoes: "On both the walls are represented scenes from the Annunciation; to the left stands the Angel Gabriel with arms open towards the Madonna, who is conceived as a young 'Maharashtrian' in an attitude of prayer, her beautiful face being thrown into relief by the rays of a neighbouring lamp. In the front of the altar is represented Our Lord breaking the bread to His disciples at Emmaus; the disciples are seated in Indian fashion. The general tone of the picture inspires great calmness; the colour varies from dark-red to orange. Above the altar there is a most beautiful 'Pieta.'

"The manner in which the artist treats some of his figures recalls the type of frescoes seen at Ajanta. The first picture of Fonseca at the Ashram was executed under a sudden inspiration and completed in a short time, though the artist had to continue working at night with the help of a lamp. The original of the Crucifixion with St. Francis of Assisi in

(Continued on Page 50)

Introducing the TUNGSRAM "KRYPTON"

Stocked by
ALL GOOD DEALERS

VOLKART BROS.
SOLE IMPORTERS.

AMRUTANJAN (Regd.)

CURES ALL ACHES AND PAINS

Sold everywhere.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

Bombay & Madras.

Evolution Of Indian Music*

"Sarang" Was The First Song In The World

(By PANDIT OMKARNATH THAKUR)

(II.)

IT is my personal experience that the answer to the questions how the evolution of music took place ordinarily, or how music was evolved from nature, or how music was gradually evolved simultaneously with the evolution of nature, lies in the minute examination of the working of nature or human behaviour. Not only are you all aware but some of you might have personally experienced that the human mind sometimes finds itself in such a state when man is dumbfounded and speech is stifled.

When the heart is trying to give expression to its feelings, which it is not able to contain within itself, or when all the feelings are trying to find expression at the same time and are incapable of being checked, then man finds that words or expression through language is found to be imperfect and insufficient to convey all that it wants to express. In such a state these wordless feelings which have flooded the heart, automatically find expression with the help of the "Swaras", "Layas" and "Abhinayas" of music. Who has not found it in his experience that when a man has very strong feelings then according to the laws of nature, on account of some invisible inspiration, he finds himself laughing, dancing, crying or in ecstacy without being aware of it.

Natural Urge

During Spring, when nature is in full bloom and possesses full vitality, the cuckoo flies from tree to tree and leaf to leaf singing melodies of love. Its cooings spread joy, happiness and ecstasies of love in the world and makes the whole atmosphere full of love. It is no use telling you that the cuckoo cooes only during Spring. It gets inspiration from nature only in Spring and then begins to coo. In the same manner we find the peacock passionately dancing during the monsoon. Its painful melodies, and its ever-youthful dance of love have such powerful effects on our minds. Whose feelings are not roused by seeing its dance?

Even nature blossoms forth into youth on hearing its music. Flowers and leaves also put on a new garb and even Earth emits a wonderful fragrance that gladdens the hearts of men. When we learn that even inanimate objects in nature are so much affected by music it will not be difficult to imagine the condition of the human heart. A number of poets have very aptly described how Spring, Monsoon and Autumn have wonderful effects on the human heart. Along with these illustrations it would not be out of place to say that all the children of Mother Nature according to the natural powers and weapons that they possess, experience feelings of happiness or sorrow and give expression to them.

In nature man is also one of the animals—a rational animal, because all the faculties are developed in him; nature has equipped him with all the faculties such as mind, thought, speech, desire etc. But in spite of all this, man remains an animal and like all other animals he also has feelings of joy, grief, etc. and at times he gives free vent to them. As a result of these powerful feelings he sometimes automatically and even unconsciously begins to sing or dance or fly into ecstasy or becomes benumbed. It is a law of nature that the feelings, which are powerfully experienced by the heart, automatically try to come out and find expression.

At present we do not refer to people who have acquired mastery over feelings by extraordinary mental development, nor do we refer to those, who check these feelings in all possible ways and prevent them from finding a natural outlet. In this world of ours they are either saints or hypocrites. We are thinking of those people who follow the inspiration derived from nature and give vent to their feelings in a natural manner, without checking them. Those who had occasion to see the tribes living in the forests, mountains or rural areas will at once realise the truth of this statement from their own experience. On account of the difference in bringing up we find that there are different ways in which people from the towns, villages or the forests and hills, express their feelings.

This difference is bound to remain; but we can realise one thing, namely that like other animals man also on account of the inspiration derived from his subconscious self, naturally and automatically begins to sing, dance, cry, play on the instruments etc. I feel that we may be able to find out the notes which were the natural outcome of their ecstasy. These notes can be said to be the notes of the early stages in the evolution of music.

Automatic Creation

The music which was prevalent in the beginning of the world, or in the infancy of the human race cannot be found in existence to-day, still we find that there are certain tribes on the earth which have not been at all influenced by civilisation even to-day. We can roughly divide the people of the modern world into four divisions or groups: (1) Highly civilised, (2) Half civilised, (3) Semi-primitive and (4) Primitive or non-civilised.

First of all, we shall consider the most primitive people, who have not been influenced by civilisation at all; who are ignorant about "swara", "raga", "tala", "laya", "abhinaya", etc.; who sing or dance whenever like the peacock or the cuckoo they are inspired from within. The tunes which are found in their songs, the "layas" which are visible when they bend their limbs in the course of a dance or the "talas" which are the outcome of their beating on their drums may be termed the beginning of natural music. These "swaras," "layas" or "abhinayas" can be termed automatic creation without being accused of poetic imagination, or fancy.

I believe that no one should have any objection if we describe these "swaras", "layas" and "abhinayas" as natural. We find wonderful similarity in the songs of the people who live in Kailas or in the mountains of Nepal, the forests of Simla, Kulu, Dalhousie, Kashmir, Abu, Girnar, Ootacamund, etc. or the songs of the people who serve as domestic servants in the houses of the townspeople (who though coming in contact with the urban people have not yet given up their traditional music or dancing) like the Bhils, Kiratas, Dravidians, Nagas, etc., or the Kaliparaj and Kolies of Gujerat.

Minute examination of their songs will show that we get the notes of what we now call "Sarang," in their songs. In their dancing and drum playing we find the "Talas" of "Hinch", "Kaharva," "Khemta" or "Dadra." This natural music of theirs contains such tempo that even we as onlookers are tempted to dance on hearing them. This "Sarang" and the above-mentioned "Talas" are predominantly found in the folklores and the "Rasas" and "Garbas" of Gujerat and Kathiawar or in the "Kafies" of the Punjab or Sind or in the folk songs and dances of Maharashtra, Bengal and almost all the other parts of India.

Striking Similarity

The inner desire to dance is found to come into existence whenever either in a music-hall or a theatre the audience begin to stamp their feet or in other ways try to provide an accompaniment to the programme. In Europe we find that on hearing such "Talas," people get up and begin to dance. Even those who are old or dignified give expression to the inward pleasure they feel by giving "tala" with their feet, or head.

One gentleman interested in music, who had stayed in Africa for a number of years expressed surprise while informing Pandit Omkarnath that he had heard the notes of the "Sarang" in the songs of the African prisoner, when they were being led out for their work. The lecturer had heard the same notes of the "Sarang" in the song of a mountaineer of Switzerland. He was surprised to hear it and wondered as to how the "Sarang" had reached Switzerland. All these experiences lead us to believe that man's desire to sing had given birth to the

(Continued on page 49)

*This is the second instalment of the free transcript of the lectures delivered in Bombay by Pandit Omkarnath Thakur, the well-known musician, made by Mr. I. B. Patel. The first appeared in our issue of March 5.

POPULARITY
OF
SWASTIK
"PERFUMED CASTOR OIL"
is growing day by day. Because the wonderful medicinal quality for removing dandruff & dryness of scalp, and a powerful hair preparation for growing glossy hair is the accepted verdict of the connoisseur.
AND YET
So exquisitely perfumed that it commands
ATTENTION
Beautiful Hair
SWASTIK
Perfumed
CASTOR OIL

THE MAHATMA

Through Western Eyes

"THE REAL GANDHI ... WHAT IS HE? WHAT, REALLY, IS THE SPIRIT WHICH LOOKS OUT THROUGH THOSE KEEN, DARK EYES, SPECTACLE-SHIELDED? ASK ANYONE WHO HAS MET HIM. READ ANY BOOK YOU LIKE ABOUT HIM. THEY'LL ALL GIVE A DIFFERENT ANSWER."

LIFE and Death and Mahatma Gandhi have been wrestling again. This time they joined issue over the non-appearance of the democratic reforms in Rajkot State—which, says the Mahatma, the Thakore Saheb promised to give his people in February.

Bout after bout "Fasting Fighter" Gandhi has carried through since he first started his "non-co-operation" campaign. Each time the spotlight of world interest had been turned on him (wrote Enid Corrall in the "Daily Sketch in mail week).

He has never avoided it. And yet, in spite of all the publicity and all the interviews, there's only one other entrant of Mr. Gandhi's class in the Enigma Stakes.

The Sphinx has held all inscrutability record to date. But Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi seems to be drawing ahead.

The real Gandhi.....what is he? What, really, is the spirit which looks out through those keen, dark eyes, spectacle-shielded?

Ask anyone who has met him. Read any books you like about him. They'll all give a different answer.

He has probably been more praised than any other man on earth to-day—including the Dictators. And he has been blamed as much as he has been praised.

"Enemy Of Western Civilisation"

Men have called him a cunning politician. An astute agitator. A destructive madman. A power-loving publicity hunter.

And they call him "Mahatma"—which means "great soul"—saint, saviour, messiah.

"Enemy of Western civilisation" is another soubriquet which stuck to him—probably because Gandhi did not explain himself fully enough.

He has never been concerned with Western civilisation except in so far as it affected his own country—adversely, he thought.

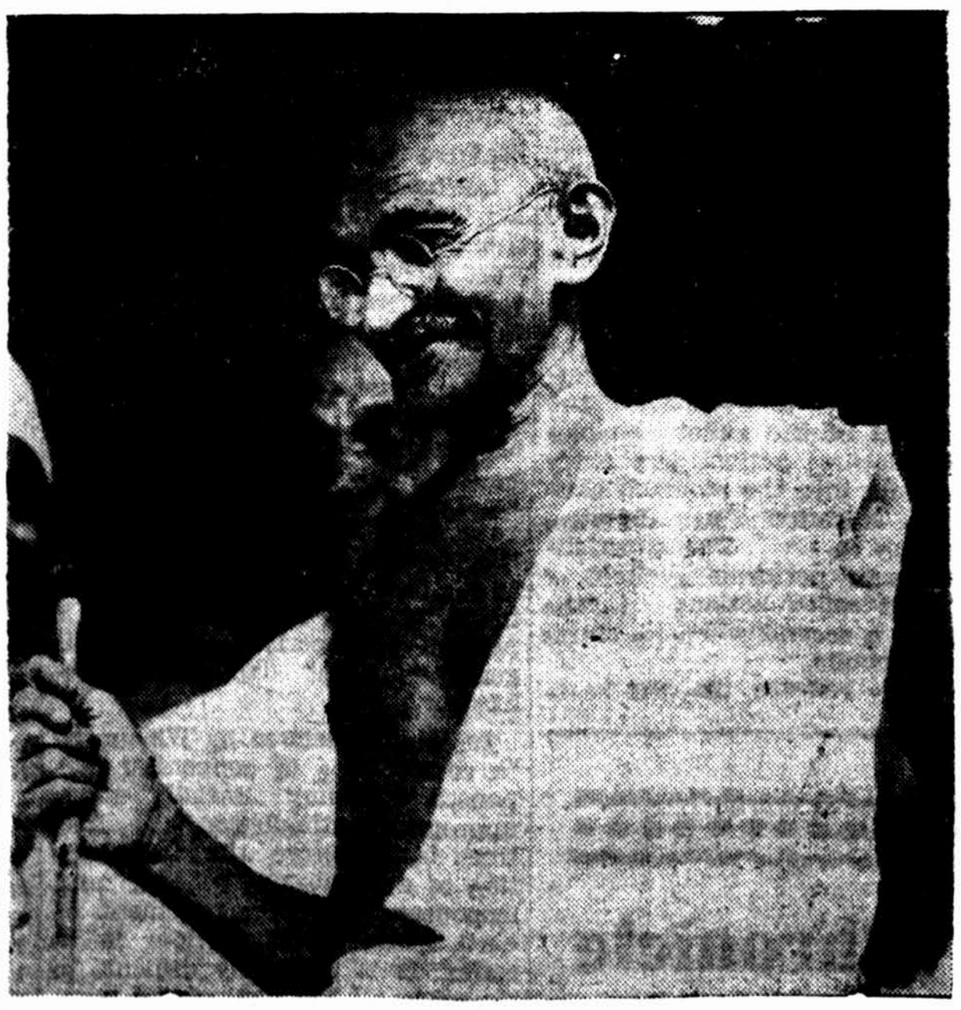
Many of Gandhiji's political pronouncements have created more high feeling in the West than they warranted, for the same reasons—what always seemed to me an inability to translate into English the spirit of his aims. He could "get across" the letter of them easily enough. He had a legal training—was called to the English Bar.....

He has always been able to point out quite clearly the spiritual path he would have mankind follow. After all, the whole world could watch him treading it.

"No one is entitled to possess more than is necessary for the moment," he said. "To hold in excess of need is to be guilty of theft."

He certainly is not guilty of that .....In 1892 he took a vow of poverty. He gave away his capital—about £7,000—threw up his very profitable law practice. His expensive Western suits were replaced by the "lingoti" (Voluminous loin-cloth), and sheet-like wrap for chilly days.

"Never retaliate" is another of his precepts. He has never been known to sue anyone for a debt—and that dates back to the days when he had money to lend—nor has he ever given evidence against anybody.



The Mahatma.

Will Personified

He will not take life and he will not use force—even in self-defence.

One evening he and a few pupils were sitting on the veranda of his ashram in Ahmedabad. A cobra glided out of the dark garden. It paused by the Mahatma seemed about to strike.

One of the pupils hurried up with a stick, but Gandhiji waved him back.

The snake trailed its length across his bare legs, then slithered away into the bushes.

He is a man of unbreakable will. You have only to look at him to see that there is practically nothing of him but a Will.

His body is so frail, so brittle-looking, that its feats of endurance seem incredible. It gets the minimum of nourishment (one meal of rice or vegetables and a little goat's milk a day), no comfort (he sleeps on a wodden bed), very little sleep (Gandhiji seems able to do without sleep, but can sleep anywhere, at any moment he wants to).

Yet he faces the piercing damp cold of the Himalayan hills in the monsoon (which sent me to huddle over a fire) in his khaddi (hand-woven cotton material), lingoti, and wrap.

His will has conquered his flesh and is rapidly wearing through it.

All India has seen that—has watched, and is watching him practise what he preaches. And in that lies the secret of his still tremendous hold over the mass of the people.

"A Scavenger"

He lives and behaves as they conceive a great teacher, a great soul, should live and behave.

And because they see this puny little man as a colossus of the spirit, he is even allowed to fight for the rights of the Untouchables—the sweeper caste, which to a Hindu is lower than the earth he treads.

In one of his speeches Gandhi said: "I have been called a scavenger (sweeper). Well, so I am—and proud to be one. A scavenger makes clean the place he is in. And that is what I want to do."

Gandhiji is a Vaisya—the merchant caste. His alliance with the sweepers was metaphorical and a flying in the face of the most powerful social system in the world—the caste-system.

But then he preaches a doctrine of fearlessness.

He has a genius for making the people he meets feel "in their own depth." And that, perhaps, explains his personal popularity—the spell which he seems to cast on everyone who talks to him.

He himself said, when I asked him how he did it: "The secret of putting people at their ease is to find out what they're interested in and talk to them about it. A minute or two with anyone will give you a clue as to what that subject is."

Gandhi, whatever else he is, must be the kindest person in the world. When you talk to him you feel there is nothing he would not do to help or to avoid hurting you.

And yet, through the way in which his followers applied his teachings there has been bloodshed and bitterness.....

"One Of The Greatest"

Somewhere something has gone wrong. This little man has great courage, great personality, great ideals.

He went to speak at leper colony in Orissa. After the speech he said: "Why should I call these men my brothers if I do not mix with them?"

And he went round shaking each man by the hand, even where the disease was in an advanced stage.

You can't dismiss a man who does that as a mere political agitator.

He is a great man—one of the greatest men of our time. And in his greatness lies the enigma.

Such a man should have been able to heal India's wounds. Through him might have come an adjustment of relations between his country and ours satisfactory to both.

Perhaps if he had kept out of politics he would have been a better politician.

But you could not say that he could have been a better man.....

"FASTS—A DISCOVERY OF THE NOBLEST IN MAN"

In response to an inquiry, Gandhiji sent the following message

(Continued on Page 10)

ADULT EDUCATION SERIES

WE BEGIN TO BEHAVE

Reflexes—Responses—Instincts —Impulses

By PROSCOS

THE co-ordination of body and mind results in action. When body and mind act together, man behaves. Some behaviours are sudden and simple, other behaviours are very complex. The spinal cord performs the triple function of causing and co-ordinating reflex actions and "acting as a path of conduction to the brain." When a boxer is about to give a blow to the eye, the eyelids of the opponent close suddenly. This is a reflex action. It appears to be a pure physiological function of the body which happened in a brief fraction of a second. Can it be said that the brain played any part in this simple physiological event? In the brief lapse of an hour, an ordinary mortal is responsible for perhaps hundreds of reflex actions. These reflexes are the most elementary types of human behaviour.

In the animal world we find a behaviour which is simpler than a human reflex action. This is known as "tropism." "Tropism is a blind and unreasoning drive within an organism." It is the result of interaction between the physical body and its environment." We have an example of tropism in the behaviour of the moth which flies into a flame, drawn in some way by its light or heat, eventually to perish. The moth is supposed to be influenced by a weak electric current which draws it towards the flame. The light acts directly upon its nervous organisation.

Reflex Behaviour

Reflex behaviour in the human being is almost as blind and unreasoning as tropism. The action of the eyelids of the boxer, faced by his opponent, is automatic and does not appear to have anything to do with the mind. The difference between a tropism and a reflex is simple. The former affects the whole body of the organism, the latter affects only a part of the organism. When the fingers of the blacksmith approach the burning flame in a moment of absent-mindedness, they withdraw themselves. The action refers only to the behaviour of fingers. Further, a tropism is more or less a permanent reaction to given circumstances. Reflex action changes abruptly with the slightest change in the environment.

Reflex action implies a stimulus from the environment, a nervous impulse transmitted from the sense organ to the brain, and an immediate response. The eye of the boxer becomes aware of the approaching fist of the opponent, the nerve fibres act immediately and send a message through the central nervous system to the brain, and there is an immediate response controlling the muscles of the eyelids. These threefold stages mark the operation of the human reflex. The mechanism of the reflex action is called the reflex arc.

Many human behaviours contain a chain of reflex actions, Jameson gives the excellent example of the infant suckling the mother's milk. The first five reflexes in the chain are: the contact of the infant's lips with the nipple; this causes the lips to close; then follow sucking movements by the muscles of the mouth; the flow of milk causes the throat to swallow; the contraction of the gullet enables the swallowing action; the entry of the milk into the stomach causing the secretion of digestive juices and so on. The experienced motorist performs a chain of about ten reflex actions in the course of a second when he starts his automobile.

Certainly reflexes, like the beating of the heart, appear to be completely physiological. The permanent and regular relation between the stimulus and response are explained by heredity. The sensory centres relating to the stimulii and the motor centres relating to the responses are very definitely related to each other. When water flows across a muddy surface, it cuts for itself a path through which water will always flow. Likewise, certain sensory paths are related to motor paths with the result that stimulii of similar nature produce similar responses.

McDougall says that all behaviour is not a chain of reflexes. Amongst other differences, he says that the reflex lacks spontaneity and persistency and is stereotyped. Further, it lacks the desire to reach a definite goal, does not anticipate the future, and is not improved by repetition.

Nature Of Instinct

Confused with tropism and reflex action is what is known to the layman as 'instinct'. The word instinct is used in innumerable senses by persons who wish to describe any kind of spontaneous action. Innumerable impulsive actions are erroneously termed 'instinct'. Instinctive actions are only those which are 'inborn' in the individual, or they develop later on due to constitutional reasons. Instinctive behaviour is not a product of experience, it is fundamentally a product of heredity. All behaviour which is product of experience is intelligence; "instinct is unlearned behaviour."

Instinct is defined by Watson as "a combination of congenital responses unfolding serially under appropriate stimulation." Instinct is, therefore, the aggregation of a number of reflexes and responses. The final element of each instinctible behaviour is a reflex. It is extremely difficult to chronicle all the instincts of man. The first group of instincts are noticed after the birth of a child as it cries or yawns. Another set is very evident at puberty. The sex instinct plays a vital part in human life. Self-preservation, reproduction and gregariousness are important instincts. It is nowadays believed that man is more habit-forming than instinctive in his tendencies. Possession, hoarding, fighting, the maternal instincts, herding, etc. are not mere instincts, but are a complex, inexplicable combination of instinct and habit.

The psychologist does not accept the view that instinct implies some mysterious knowledge which is "innate to the organism." Hobhouse for example denies that instinct is "the mysteriously unerring guide that tradition has made it." Instinct is not the sum-total of human experience attained in the past throughout the ages that man has lived upon this earth. Instinctive behaviour can be moderated, improved, directed and altered. The biologist knows that the structure of a function is co-related to the function it performs. The trunk of the elephant is not merely a nose equipped with nostrils because it has to breathe, the trunk has a finger which can hold and, therefore, it is also a hand. So biologically instinct is "the response of inherited structure to stimulus." The expression of human instincts will continue to alter with the changing functions that man will be called upon to perform in answer to the growing complexity of his environment.

Impulse

Let us now discuss the "impulse." A monkey is hungry. A lady visits the zoo with a purse in her hand. Seeing the purse the monkey jumps, snatches it, and begins to bite it with its teeth. This is impulsive behaviour. Some suicides in the world are unpremeditated. A man is anxious, worried, unbalanced. His mind is gripped by the impendng tragedy of unemployment. At the moment he is only gripped by a series of associated ideas—home, wife, child, starvation, office, work etc., when suddenly a vehicle appears on the horizon. His feet move towards it, there is an immense rush of emotion and a drive towards impulse, thinking is paralysed and the next instant the man is under the vehicle, dead. Warren says that instinct is not the result of brain activity. He thinks it is a peculiar activity propagated by a sensory, central or motor nerve as a result of stimulation. The strength of an impulse varies with the excitement accompanying it. Stimulus and excitement are invariable elements of an impulsive action, which is neither instinctive behaviour nor intelligent behaviour.

The Bombay Chronicle

DAILY EDITION

ONE YEAR

Local Rs. 20-0 .. Mofussil Rs. 25-0

SIX MONTHS

Rs. 11-0 .. Rs. 13-0

THREE MONTHS

Rs. 6-0 .. Rs. 7-0

ONE MONTH

Rs. 2-4 .. Rs. 2-8

Subscription To Foreign Countries

Rs. 45 per Year.
Rs. 26 for Six Months.

SUNDAY EDITION

SINGLE COPY
2 Annas.

YEARLY

Local Rs. 6-0 .. Mofussil Rs. 7-0

HALF-YEARLY

Rs. 3-8 .. Rs. 4-0

FOREIGN

YEARLY .. Rs. 13
HALF-YEARLY. Rs. 8

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

THE MAHATMA

(Continued from Page 9)

to the "News Chronicle" of London on the day he broke his fast:—

"For me these fasts are a discovery of the noblest in human nature—not less in the British nature than in the Indian nature."

Under the caption "Beyond the Sword," the "News Chronicle" editorially commented on the fast as follows:—

"Mr. Gandhi's fast, undertaken to secure democratic reforms from the ruler of Rajkot State has ended in a settlement which is not merely a great personal triumph but a remarkable victory for the method of passive resistance.

Unlike violence, personal sacrifice tends to have a disarming effect on those to whom it is directed and breeds conciliation. The Viceroy could never have intervened in so conciliatory way if Mr. Gandhiji had led an armed attack on Rajkot State.

It is not a method which can be applied at the moment in Western Europe, but we cannot afford to forget that in the long run it is the human spirit that triumphs, not the sword."

SOVIET MAY DECORATE CHAPLIN

Charlie Chaplin may be awarded the "Red Flag" decoration by the Russian Government "for advancing the Democratic idea in film work."

The Central Committee of the Russian Film Industry has approached the Soviet Union's Supreme Council with a suggestion to this effect, according to a newspaper report from Moscow, quoted by Reuter.

It is further suggested that a Charlie Chaplin "week" be organised throughout the Soviet Union, during which all the comedian's best films would be on view.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SURVEY OF WORLD HISTORY

A BRIEF SURVEY OF HUMAN HISTORY. By S. R. Sharma, Professor of History, Willingdon College, Sangli. 2 Volumes. P. 493. Price 4-8-0. (Karnatak Publishing House, Bombay, 2.) 1938.

The Bombay University has prescribed "World's History" for the Intermediate Examination. The author of these two small volumes has tried to meet the wants of students appearing for that examination. Any such epitome of world history is bound to be too general and too disjointed for a proper understanding of the various aspects of political, social and cultural history of humanity as a whole. The author seems to be the first Indian to make an attempt to write a small history covering the whole course and development of humanity. The book is written in a lucid language and has given due proportion to the contributions of Asiatic countries to the world civilisation. But one doubts whether such courses of superficial study and epitomised partial information can at all lay any serious foundation of historical study or appreciation in the mind of the student. There is a lot of selection and rejection of events and aspects of human history, of generalisations and appreciations, and of fixed outlooks and approaches which do not deal with the individuality, causation, inter-relation and values of events working at every stage in history. There is no fixed law or force of progress found in history. Historical study is a discipline of mind and morals. Its approach, however, should be pluralistic from various angles and aspects, and not from one fixed idea or outlook. This distorts history. The whole life of man or its pageant cannot be painted or mirrored in brief surveys of this nature. They merely become either partial descriptions or general assertions, that is, merely narratives of author's knowledge and valuation of the past, not what we call human history in its origin, development and action. They give information which is not knowledge and are devoid of real time-value, place-value and event-value. History, is not merely "living past". It has also to deal with the environment, values, and events in which that "living past" is born. It has to recover the old values of life for its fuller understanding. But within the natural limitations of this book if history has any value except as a story of some sort, the author has fulfilled his object. I hope it may be found useful by the college students for whom it is meant. It describes the various landmarks of humanity's course in various countries where it happened to settle and organise and the chief features of their cultures in the course of its history.

S.V.P.

INDIAN ECONOMICS

HINDUSTAN NI GARIBAI, By Gopaldas Jinabhai Patel, printed at the Navjivan Printing Press, Ahmedabad, Price Ans. 14.

This book reproduces all the facts and arguments stated in the late Dadabhai Naoroji's well known work on Poverty and un-British Rule in India. It also has at the end a sketch of his life. It is a very well written book and very realistically reproduces, as if it been an original book, the spirit of Dadabhai's contention in language as easy as his own.

K.

GUJRAT VERNACULAR SOCIETY

THE GUJARAT VERNACULAR SOCIETY has sent the following publications for notice.

(1) **REPORT** of its work in 1937 It contains a note of its usual creditable activities.

(2) **MANO MUKUR,** Vol. IV, by late Mr. N. B. Divatia, Price Re. 1-0-0. It is a reprint of eleven contributions of Mr. Divatia, reviewing various library productions, and setting forth his views and observations on other interesting subjects. It was an admirable idea of the Society to name thus preserved his valuable contributions.

(3) **PRASHNOP NISHAD.** by Manilal C. Bhatt, Price Re. 0-8-0. Six questions propounded in this Upnishad have been answered by Piplad Rishi. They relate to Maya Vasi Sadashiv Shastri. Bhide's work on the same has been translated into Gujarati by Mr. Bhatt. A resume of the whole problem is given at the end, which very well sums up the whole question.

(4) **PLATO NUN ADARSHA NAGAR,** by P. V. Pathak. M. A. Price Re. 1-0-0. This is the Second Volume in the series, and contains sections 6 to 10 of the original. Mr. Pathak being a close student of Philosophy both of the East and the West has been able to do his work of translating Plato's Philosophy and Civics correctly and accurately into Gujarati. His Introduction shows how much at home he is in his subject. He has explained every concept and idea of the original very ably by many of footnotes etc. It is valuable work done in this rather technical direction.

(5) **DARSHANIK KOSHA,** Part II. by the late Chhotalal N. Bhatt. Price Re. 1-0-0.

(6) **BHAUGOLIK KOSHA,** Part II, by the late D. P. Derasari. Price Re. 1-0-0. Both these valuable books continue the very desirable work started by the society. Lexicons on these two subjects been for the first time taken in hand by this body and it is very creditable to it to continue the work, and bring the second book up to this advanced stage and finish the first.

K.

"VICHARAVAHINI": A new illustrated Kanarese Monthly, edited by Sri K. Chidambaram, Thirthahalli. January Number, 64 pages. Annual subscription: Rs. 3.

Lovers of Kannada will welcome this interesting addition to the growing number of Kannada periodicals. The magazine includes some very thoughtful articles by well-known writers of Karnatak like Sriyut Puttappa, Kasturi, Shivaram Karant. An illustrated monograph on Chanhu-Daro Civilization, a short story, a few lyrics, some translations from Buddhist literature and an editorial review of Karnatak events make this first number of "Vicharavahini" a delightful and instructive contribution to Kannada thought and literature.

The get-up is nice and the printing of high order. We congratulate the editor on this handsome journal and wish it a long career of service to the people of Karnatak.

U.R.R.

BEE-CULTURE

1. HAND BOOK ON BEE-CULTURE, By John Dasiah, London Mission Press, Nagercoil. Re. 1.
2. Experiments in Bee-Culture, By S. R. Narayana Ayyar, Published by S. V. S. Vasan, Coonoor. Re. 1-8.

Bee-Culture is a fascinating and profitable side industry to agriculture. There is vast scope for the development of the industry in Bombay Province, especially in districts like Kanara. Belgaum, and Thana. Already there is a kind of semi-domestication of bees in some of the parts lying close to the hills. Modern methods of bee-keeping could very well be introduced in these lands, thus increasing the production of pure honey and wax of the Province.

Mr. Dasiah's book could be recommended to a beginner in bee-keeping. It deals with the elementary side of the subject in a very simple and popular language. The chapters on the model bye-laws for a bee-keepers' co-operative society, methods of furthering bee-keeping and honey bee survey are quite interesting.

Mr. Narayana Ayyar's book is useful in its own way. It can create an interest in a beginner. The author's suggestions that bees will also be useful in defending a country from hostile force etc. (page 2) are neither practicable nor to be thought over by any who intends to keep the peace-loving daughters of the sun; while his suggestions regarding campaigns like "Grow more Flowers" and "Eat more Honey" deserve attention.

H. VISWANATHAN.

FAMILY TREES

SARASWAT FAMILIES, Part II. By S. S. Talmaki, B.A., LL.B., Published by the author at B/6 Saraswat Co-operative Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay 7, Price, Re. 1/4.

The Saraswats are a section of Brahmans, who, as their name shows, were originally residents of tracts on the banks of the river Saraswati in the Punjab. They have migrated in large numbers both to the East and South of India during the last two milleniums and are now to be found scattered all over the Peninsula. A large colony appears to have established itself in Goa several centuries ago and later sent out offshoots still further South, to Kanara, Malabar, Cochin and Travancore. Rao Bahadur Talmaki's work is confined only to the Kanara section and that too to the sub-section known as "Chitrapur Saraswats." In the present part of his work he traces the family trees of 22 well known families of these Saraswats. The general reader will find these trees of little interest, but the author's researches into the past history of the Saraswats and their migrations, which is still obscure, and their peculiar customs and mode of life, will interest Indian students of ethnology as well as sociology. The author appears to have devoted a good deal of labour to his task and throws valuable light on many obscure points of history.

TEXT-BOOK ON ANCIENT INDIA

ANCIENT INDIA. By V. E. Thite. (The Lakhari Book Depot, Bombay).

This book is titled as Matriculation History Series, Indian History, Part I, Ancient India including the Indus Civilization and the Early Islamic Invasions. It is claimed to be written according to the newly amended course.

ELEMENTS OF CIVICS

ELEMENTS OF CIVICS. By Professor R. P. Patwardhan, Elphinstone College, Bombay, 1938. (Oxford University Press).

The Bombay University has prescribed a very sketchy and incomplete course in Civics and Economics for the Intermediate Examination. The author has, therefore, to limit his treatment to the syllabus laid down within these limits, he has very ably done justice to the subject as conceived. He has explained some of the general principles of civics as developed in democratic countries, especially, the old Greece and new England. Politics deal with government, its problems of law, order and authority, Civics deals with citizen, his problems of rights, freedom and obedience. The author has brought out clearly these aspects of Civics. But Civics is not purely political in its conception. The citizen is not merely related to government and, therefore, merely a subject, but also related to his fellowmen in social, economic and cultural relations. This side is neglected in the syllabus and therefore not included in the book only some observations on marriage, family, caste and property are found. There is no treatment of man in society as a whole. His culture, spirit or outlook and the morals and institutions resulting from them have found no place.

But taking the problems dealt with in the book they are lucidly expounded.

S.V.P.

H. P. T. COLLEGE MAGAZINE

The common yet nonetheless queer fact that men and women all the world over cannot enter into marital relations with one another without the intervention of a priest, whether male or female—there are female priests as well, as among some of the African tribes—prompts Prof. N. S. Takakhav of H. P. T. College, Nasik, to contribute a dissertation on the subject to the February number of the college magazine. Prof. Takakhav has some interesting observations to make on the system of "sambandham" or marriageless marriages of Malabar and some of the equally strange marriage customs of the Tibetans and South African tribes. Among other contributions, in the same issue, are "Poetry To-day," by Mr. M. D. Kulkarni, "One Word More," by Prof. B. N. Joshi and "A case for small Industries", by Mr. B. G. Chaudhri. The contributions by students in the Marathi and Gujarati sections of the Magazine maintain a high level of interest.

It covers small 48 pages. It is purely a notes book of very little value to any student of history except for cramming purposes. Even then it will not solve any intelligent question for the student nor can he understand it. Such books should be discouraged and disallowed. The whole Hindu or ancient period is covered in 18 pages. It would be a tragedy and travesty of history if a student would claim to know it after reading these few pages. History is not mere headlines of chapters or paras.

It is neither history, nor knowledge nor even corelated information.

S.V.P

A Page For Women

Beauty And You

Relax Your Way To Poise

SUMMER is splendid time to learn to relax.

It you are the nervous, high-strung type of individual, why not learn this summer to relax your way to poise. Take things easy. Rest. Exercise to relax only. Stop worrying.

CURE YOUR INSOMNIA.

It is never the thoroughly relaxed person who suffers from insomnia. Lack of sleep is usually a symptom of a harried mind or a nervous disorder. Much can be done to overcome insomnia.

In the first place if you are over thirty you can do with as little as six hours of sleep during the hot weather. Under thirty requires eight hours at least. So don't begin to worry if you cannot sleep nine and ten hours without waking.

Regular sleeping hours are quite necessary. Make it a habit to retire the same hour and to arise the same hour until you are relaxed.

Do not overeat or eat too fast. Both are likely to give you restless nights. You can skip a meal a day if you wish. Or substitute for two meals each day, a glass of milk every four hours and glasses of fruit juices in between.

Do not resort to nerve sedatives unless your physician advises them for you.

Sleep alone.

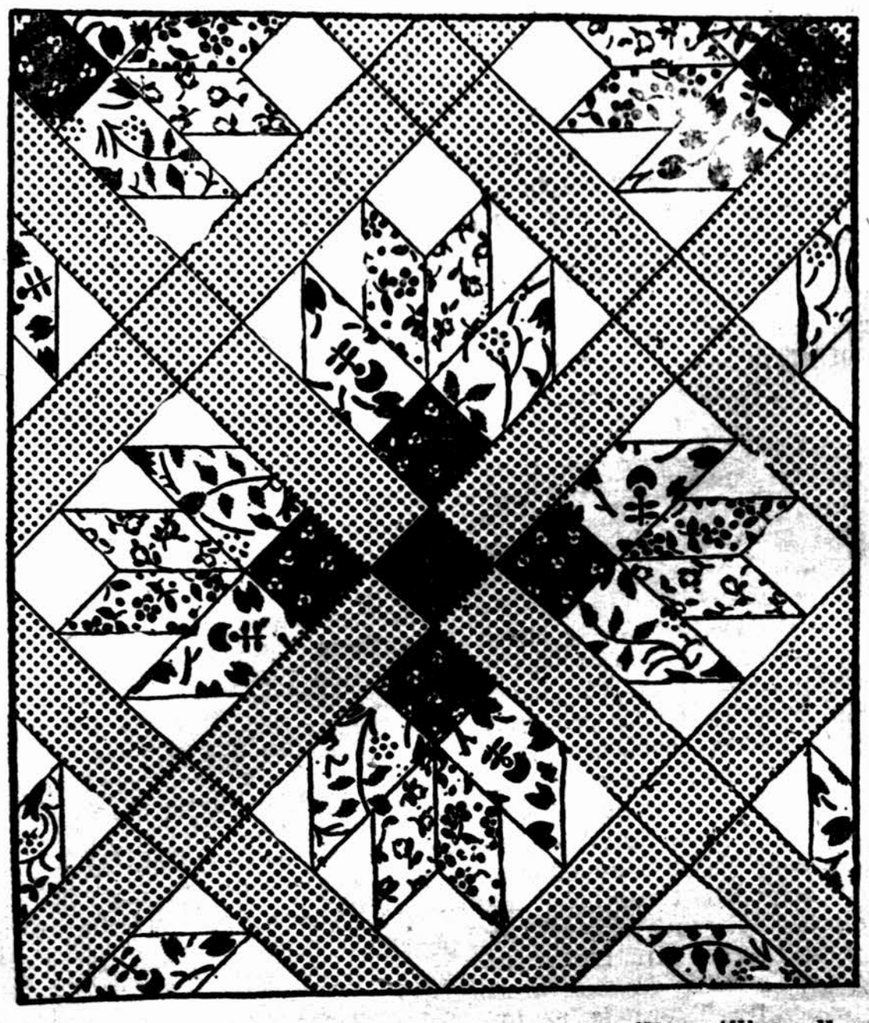
EASE YOUR MIND.

During all your waking hours make every effort to stop worrying. Any woman's poise is destroyed completely by worry. Nervous little gestures develop and other distracting habits, such as eye twitching and little constant coughings. Nothing is so ominous as we imagine it to be. Just face it out—shrug your shoulders and let time do the rest!

Keep your days active—not strenuously so. But have something to interest you, so you will not be concentrating on You. You have thousands of duties and hobbies from which to choose. Make the effort and choose one or two.

(COPYRIGHT.)

GOOD-OLD-FASHIONED PATCH QUILT



Here you have a patch quilt design that will utilize all the odds and ends of material around the house. Or you can buy many differently designed cotton prints and can get started on your patch quilts. They are so necessary for the home, especially for spring, summer and autumn months. Seven little patches are joined together to form a 7-1|2 inch block. These blocks can be joined in various ways to form different designs.

(COPYRIGHT).

Use the DAGGETT & RAMSDELL Creams and Lotions daily . . . as I do"

A lovely skin radiates true beauty, and many of the world's smartest women have discovered that the secret of a lovely skin and a radiant complexion is the daily use of the exquisite creams, lotions and powder created by Daggett & Ramsdell.

Our new Perfect Cleansing Oil, Perfect Skin Tonic and Perfect Face Powder have the same superior qualities that have made Daggett & Ramsdell Cold Cream and Vanishing Cream the choice of discriminating women everywhere.

Daggett & Ramsdell Perfect Face Powder has a soft fine texture which makes it cling for hours; it is delicately perfumed; and it comes in six flattering shades that blend exquisitely with the most exacting complexion. It will not cause clogged or enlarged pores, and its velvety texture gives a smooth finish to your complexion.

Start using these marvelous Daggett & Ramsdell beauty creations daily. Your skin will then take on the fresh loveliness of youth, and your complexion will flatter you as never before.

Perfect Cold Cream —— Perfect Vanishing Cream
Perfect Skin Tonic
Perfect Cleansing Oil —— Perfect Face Powder

You will always look your best with
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

Simple Remedies For Summer Ills

A too dry skin is a sensitive skin. So guard your face from exposure to wind and sun as much as possible. Massage a good foundation cream into your skin before you apply make-up.

Make a soothing wash for your skin out of castile soap shavings and almond meal to which you add a little water and slowly cook to a jelly-like consistency. Make enough for several treatments and keep in a covered glass jar in a cool place.

Apply it to the face and allow it to remain on for a while. Remove with warm water, followed by cold. Pat skin dry.

Do not use soap until your skin is less tender.

FOR BRITTLE FALLING LASHES

If your eyelashes are falling more than they should gently massage them each night with pure vaseline.

FOR FRECKLE COMPLAINTS.

Chemical preparations for eradicating freckles are not only often unreliable but some are even injurious. Therefore I cannot recommend them. Keep out of the sun and try not to get them. If they pop up anyway try this simple solution which has been efficacious to some: One ounce of lactic acid, one ounce of glycerine and six ounces of rose water. Have your druggist mix it. Apply two or three times a day to the freckled skin.

FOR YOU-KNOW-WHAT!

Of course you bathe daily and change to fresh underthings. But give special attention to your baths. Use a little of household ammonia (scented if you desire) in the bath water or a cupful of powdered borax. Remove superfluous hair. If you are nervous, cultivate serenity. Before dressing use a safe deodorant in liquid, powder or cream form. Take it easy during the hot days!

(COPYRIGHT)

BEAUTY AND YOU B-19

Hollywood Of Imagination ---And Of Hard Reality

THE Hollywood of fact is not in the least like the Hollywood of fiction, writes Mr. Robert Dell in the "Manchester Guardian." This does not surprise me, for I never expected it to be. The common idea is that Hollywood consists entirely of movie studios and palaces inhabited by movie stars, who spend their days in walking up and down Hollywood Boulevard and their nights in drinking champagne in night clubs. In fact the studios, with three exceptions, are not in Hollywood, and nearly all the stars live not in Hollywood but at Beverly Hills and other places outside it. The majority of the inhabitants of Hollywood are either retired business people from other States of the Union or are engaged in commercial pursuits of various kinds in the city of Los Angeles. Hollywood which was formerly a separate municipality, is now part of the city of Los Angeles, and is, in fact, just an exceptionally attractive suburb. Its inhabitants do not differ from those of any other suburb, of any other town except in the fact that very few of them were born there. I have not yet seen a movie star on Hollywood Boulevard, but I have seen a great many young ladies in trousers—"slacks," I understand, is the technical term,—and I am firmly convinced that most of them would look better in skirts. They are much less smart than the young ladies on Fifth Avenue.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The beauty of Southern California is entrancing. It is also interesting, for it is to a great extent man-made. The beautiful mountains and hills and the Pacific Ocean were always there, but Southern California was originally almost a desert, with little vegetation. All the wonderful vegetation, which is now so great a part of its beauty, was imported from various parts of the world. So, apparently, are most of the inhabitants. I have met a great many people since I came here, but not yet one who was born in Southern California. The first question that two inhabitants of Southern California ask when they meet each other for the first time is usually "Where do you come from?"

Unfortunately not everything in Hollywood that is man-made is as beautiful as the vegetation. The long avenues with their tall palms, acacias, eucalyptus and pepper trees; the roads like narrow country lanes winding up the mountains; the white stucco houses reminiscent in their style of Spain or Italy, with great poinsettia bushes making splashes of brilliant scarlet on their white facades made dazzling by the Californian sun: these are a perpetual joy. But there are also avenues in which most of the buildings are still mere shanties, and there is Hollywood Boulevard, which, I should say, closely resembles many thousand Main Streets scattered over the United States, except that it is not even finished. It consists in part of shops hastily run up, with nothing on the top of them.

LACK OF TOWN-PLANNING

What a mixture Hollywood is, and so, for that matter, is the whole city of Los Angeles, which is less a city than an immense agglomeration of suburbs with a rather sordid centre. The business section is, frankly, hideous. A more striking example of the result of unrestricted private enterprise than the city of Los Angeles I have never seen. What a city might have been created in these wonderful natural surroundings if an intelligent town-planner had been given a free hand from the first! It is not too late to do it now, but it would involve a great deal of demolition and would have to fight the opposition of vested interests and of the prejudice against interfering with "individual enterprise." For my part, I believe that the inhabitants of Los Angeles are enlightened enough to make a beautiful city some day. They are beginning to realise what an immense future the Pacific coast has. It may well some day become the most important part of the United States.

So much for the material aspect of Hollywood. The other aspect is just as far removed from the popular conception of it. In the month that I have spent in Hollywood I have met a great many movie actors and actresses. They are hard-working people, who often start work at seven o'clock in the morning, which means that they get up at 5-30 as they have to be made up before they start work. Most of them are natural and unassuming, without a trace of swank and often very intelligent. One of the qualities that makes them delightful is their natural unconventionality—so different from a studied unconventionality, which is horribly boring. I have been to several typical Hollywood parties at which everybody except myself and possibly one or two other guests was connected in some way with the movies, either as director, as artist, or as writer. I have never been at more agreeable parties, or at any where the conversation was more amusing and interesting. Their note was spontaneous gaiety without any artificial stimulus, for at not one of them did anybody go even a fraction beyond a state of complete sobriety. There was sometimes champagne, but it was drunk in moderation Indeed less seems to be drunk at Hollywood parties than at the average American party. (I am using the term "Hollywood" in its extended sense).

SOBER FILM ACTORS

People who have to start work at an early hour in the morning cannot afford to drink too much, nor can they stay up late. "Night life" in Hollywood hardly exists. At any rate there is much less of it than in New York and other big American cities. There are, it is true, a great many night clubs, as dancing places are called in the United States, but most of them are far from being crowded and the expensive ones are not doing well. By midnight most of the people have gone home and at one o'clock in the morning Hollywood Boulevard is almost as deserted as a street in a small country town is at that hour.

I have visited several of the movie studios, some of which cover a large amount of ground. The "permanent sets" are the most amusing part of a movie studio. One passes from a street in New York to a square in a French town with a typical statue in the middle of it a town in Egypt, a colonial mansion in Virgina, a "Main Street" in the Middle West, and various other localities. The buildings are all mere facades made of wood and plaster, and even the trees are artificial in many cases. These sets are kept standing to be used, perhaps with some modification, whenever they may come in useful. Most of the studios have a permanent garden kept up at great expense by several gardeners. That at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studio is particularly beautiful. A smaller but very interesting studio is that of the United Artists' where the films of Samuel Goldwyn are made and also those of some other firms. There are a score of movie studios in the neighbourhood of Hollywood.

CHAPLIN'S NEW FILM

I have met in Hollywood two men who appear to me to have reached, in their very different ways, the highest summit of the cinematographic art up to the present—Mr. Chaplin and Mr. Walt Disney. At Mr. Disney's studio I was given a technical exposition of the methods by which his films are produced, which made me for the first time understand what had always appeared to me to be almost a miracle. Immense pains and trouble are required to produce even a short Mickey Mouse film, to say nothing of such a film as "Snow White", which was the work of four years. Mr. Disney has been working for the last three years on another long film, "Pinocchio," which he hopes to release next autumn. Mr. Chaplin invited me to dinner at his beautiful house at Beverly Hills. Miss Constance Collier was the only other guest, so intimate conversation was possible. During dinner Mr. Chaplin gave us an account of a new film on which he has been working for seven months and which he hopes to have ready some time this year. He acted while he spoke, and it was a delightful experience. In my opinion this film will be his masterpiece, a masterpiece of good-humoured satire. He plays two parts, that of the dictator of a country called "Ptomania" (who has a fellow-dictator ruling over a country called "Bacteria") and that of a little Jew who so closely resembles the dictator that he is mistaken for him. The result is that the real dictator is sent to a concentration camp and the little Jew becomes the dictator. Terrified all the time, he becomes equally unwillingly the conqueror of a neighbouring country, and when he has entered its capital in triumph he makes a great anti-militarist and internationalist speech which wins all hearts. The soldiers drop the goose-step and take to dancing a Viennese waltz.

After that Mr. Chaplin talked international politics and showed a thorough knowledge and keen appreciation of the present situation. He told amusing stories of visit to Europe and sized up various English politicians he had met in a way that showed him to be a great psychologist as well as great artist. Unbounded as my admiration of Mr. Chaplin on the screen has always been, it is surpassed now that I have seen him in the flesh. What a wonderful man he is!

THE TYPEWRITERS YOU SHOULD BUY

NAUMANN Ideal

High efficiency, durability, maximum writing speed, largest number of copies, simple operation, lightness of touch and every modern convenience in operation are some of the features of "IDEAL" and "BIJOU" Typewriters. These features make the "IDEAL" and "BIJOU" Typewriters an ideal machine for every office and home.

Bijou

NEVER BUY ANY TYPEWRITER WITHOUT SEEING AN "IDEAL" OR "BIJOU". BEST IN QUALITY AND ECONOMIC IN PRICE.

FREE DEMONSTRATION GIVEN WITHOUT OBLIGATION.

Full literature sent on request.

SEIDEL & NAUMANN (INDIA)

10, Rampart Row, Fort, BOMBAY. Telephone : 23366

Pleasant Homes

LAST WORDS IN KITCHEN EQUIPMENT

Electric Ovens—Glass Tops For Vegetable Trays—The Electric Sink—The Open Kitchen

MANY a lady with a house will rock along contentedly enough with a 1920 rug on the living-room floor, and she won't mind too much if her curtains are as old fashioned. But her kitchen, ah that's something else again—it must be as up-to-date as her blouse or her latest saree. Don't ask us whether we approve of such emphasis—were just telling you.

It must take a bit of doing for the manufacturers to keep up with all this interest in bigger and better kitchens. But they manage very nicely thank you.....maybe simply because men, for some reason are the ones who think up practically all the clever time-savers and modern improvements we gloat over in modern kitchens. That doesn't make sense, but yet there you are.

Several very impressive new ranges and refrigerators have recently been put on the market. Here are some of the bright ideas at your beck and call

Speaking Of Ranges

A Deep-Well Cooker that sets in the top of a range and cooks an entire meal all in one operation. The same thing is available in a portable independent unit that would be very grand for apartments. It's a lot like a Dutch oven, only better.

Signal Bells as well as signal lights are features of new electric ranges in case you are a good forgetter. Clocks and automatic time controls of course go without saying

New Broiler with a twelve chop capacity and with a deep pan that can be used also for roasting cooking scalloped things, puddings or gravy.

Glass Oven Doors are featured on our pet gas range. That means all the peeking you like—without cooling off the oven

Checkerboard Top—provides burners in checkerboard arrangement to give space between. Also useful are the ranges with the center space between the two tiers of burners free for table use

A Hood ought to be a "must" on a modern range—it takes care of smoke, steam and cooking odors.

About Refrigerators

For Vegetables—A drawer compartment with a plate glass cover that serves a double purpose—it's a shelf above, but when the humi-drawer below is closed it fits in tightly so that the glass shelf makes a cover that keeps vegetables and fruit at the proper degree of humidity as well as cold.

For Meat—Another drawer is specially planned for keeping fresh meats at their best. Tightly covered too and degrees colder than the rest of the refrigerator. Another special compartment is for keeping frozen foods.

Adjustable Shelves are more versatile than previously. Now they're made to tuck away a turkey without wasting space around it.

Fair Warning—An indicator now tells you when to defrost, and of course the really modern refrigerator has indirect lighting.

The Washing End

The Electric Sink is the answer to this maiden's prayer. It's a slick, white cabinet about the size of a flat-top range. On one side there's an electric dishwasher. On the other sink with an electric garbage disposal unit beneath it.

A Dishwasher is a tremendous time saver once you really get the habit.....remember this is a three-a-day job, so that efficiency here really adds up.

A Kitchen Laundry—Think that over. 'Tis a wonderful improvement over the basement laundry. Especially now that all laundry equipment, such as washers and ironers, are available in cabinet models that make fine work-tables between time. Or consider having an electric laundry on the back porch (it would be a simple matter to enclose an open porch for this purpose). There are new ironers that give you as much leeway to arrange the clothes as a hand iron. and the new washers have three different speeds for different kinds of loads.

(COPYRIGHT)

On the left is seen a deep-well cooker, that is a part of one of the newest model electric ranges. On the right the same idea is shown in a portable model that can be used wherever you like.
(COPYRIGHT)

THE MODERN CHILD

The average child of eight today knows more than its mother knew, and sees more than its mother has ever seen.

Lady Astor, speaking at the Conservative Teachers' Conference in London, made that comment on the modern child.

"When I was speaking to a so-called modern child the other day", she said, "I got the impression that he had made the world before he came into it and had just come back to see how it was going along."

"The child is really a problem now-a-days," said Lady Astor.

"If the average eight-year-old's grandmother had seen what it has seen she would have died from shock."

EXCESS VITAMIN MAKES FOR CANNIBALISM!

Rats Fed On Too Much Vitamin B-1 Lose Mother-Love Instinct

Discovery that excessive dose of vitamin B-1, the nerve tonic change the instincts of rats, making them cannibals without mother-love, was announced recently in America.

The experiments indicate there is nothing dangerous in the vitamin itself, but reveal that it needs, at least in rats to mix with some kind of metal in order to be useful.

The report was made by David Perla, of the laboratory division, Montefiore Hospital, New York City. He fed rats 15 to 20 times more vitamin B-1 than they needed. They lost their mother-love instinct, failed to give milk and became cannibals on other rats.

He increased the vitamin to nearly 100 times too much and even changed the course of heredity. Offspring of these over-fed rats continued to be cannibals, without the animal mother-love instinct.

But this did not prove anything wrong with vitamin B-1, because experiments of other scientists, giving even more excessive overdoses had shown no toxic effects. The clue to the new discovery came from the known fact that total lack of manganese in a rat's diet will destroy mother-love and turn the animals to cannibalism.

These Montefiore rats, however did not wholly lack manganese. Perla reasoned the rat's manganese was being used by the vitamin, for oxidation and that the excess of vitamin used up all the metal and resulted in manganese cannibalism.

He verified this by feeding the rats considerable quantities of manganese. They recovered from cannibalism and the females became affectionate mothers again.

It is possible, Perla reports, that other metals normally present in diet, such as copper and cobalt, also serve to oxidize vitamin B-1.

The significance of the discovery is that some cases of seeming malnutrition among persons receiving normal B-1 in food may be explained by insufficient metals in the body to enable the vitamin to work.

Manganese is available to human beings so widely that it is difficult to escape. Some water supplies are reached in manganese others have none. Both plant and animal *foods may contain the metal.*

MUSIC BEFORE MOSQUES

Need Of A New Outlook Among Muslims

By BENOD GHOSHAL

I BELIEVE there is no prohibition in Islam to the playing of music before Mosques.

Some 15 or 20 years back no one heard of this question; music-playing processions were permitted to go past Sunni mosques without let or hindrance. Even to-day cinema advertising processions with loud instrumental music and military bands playing music are freely allowed to pass before Sunni mosques; no one thinks of interfering with them; also Moharrum processions—with wailing mourners thumping breasts and with loud beatings of big drums and tom-toms and rattling of castanets—are not prohibited.

Only Hindu religious and marriage processions are stopped from playing music when passing in front of Sunni mosques. In the city of Lucknow and elsewhere Shia Mohammadans do not interfere with Hindu music processions when passing in front of Shia mosques, they are allowed to pass unchallenged and unmolested even at prayer-time while playing music. But Hindu processions with music are not allowed to pass, unmolested, before Sunni mosques; they are challenged and ordered to stop music, and if they refuse, rioting takes place and heads are broken.

Of course if a Hindu procession deliberately stops before a mosque and plays music especially at prayer-time, it is highly reprehensible and cannot be permitted

Can any one assign any reason why Sunni Mohammedans have begun to object to Hindu music processions when passing before their mosques since the 'twenties of the present century and not before?

Ghazzali's Advice

Among Moslem divines and philosophers Imam Ghazzali (a contemporary of Omar Khayyam) was one of the most eminent Ernest Renan (the great French 'savant' and Orientalist) calls him "the most original mind among Arabian philosophers."

Ghazzali was the author of several remarkable works on philosophy and religion, among them two are well-known and highly appreciated by Muslim scholars, viz., "Ehya-ul-ulum" (Revival of the Religious Sciences) and "Kimiya'e Saadat" (The Alchemy of Happiness). The "Ehya" was written in Arabic, and Al Ghazzali himself wrote an abridgement of it in Persian for popular use, which he entitled "K'miya'e Saadat."

Ghazzali has been accepted as an 'orthodox' authority by the Mahommadans among whom his title is "Hujjat-el-Islam" (The Proof of Islam), and it has been said, "If all the books of Islam were destroyed, it would be but a slight loss if only the "Ehya" of Ghazzali were preserved." The great modern reformer of Islam in India, the late Sir Syed Ahmed, has had some portions of this enormous work printed separately for the purpose of familiarising the young Moslems of Aligarh with Ghazzali.

I quote below some passages bearing on "Music" from an English rendering of A Ghazzali's "Kimiya'e Saadat"—for the enlightenment of my Moslem brothers:—

"The heart of man has been so constituted by the Almighty that, like a flint, it contains a hidden fire which is evoked by music and harmony, and renders man beside himself with ecstasy."

"The innocent character of music and dancing, regarded merely as a pastime, is also corroborated by an authentic tradition which we have from the Lady Ayesha (the Prophet's favourite wife), who narrates: "One festival-day, some negroes were performing in a mosque. The Prophet said to me, 'Do you wish to see them?' I replied, 'Yes.' Accordingly he lifted me up with his own blessed hand, and I looked on so long that he said more than once, 'Haven't you had enough?'"

"Another tradition from the Lady Ayesha is as follows: "One festival-day two girls came to my house and began to play and sing. The Prophet came in and lay down on the coach, turning his face away. Presently Abu Bakr (the first Khalifa after Mohammad) entered, and, seeing the girls playing, exclaimed, 'What? the pipe of Satan in the Prophet's house!' Whereupon the Prophet turned and said, 'Let them alone, Abu Bakr, for this is a festival-day'".

Music is lawful in the case of the pilgrims, who celebrate the glories of the House of God at Mecca in song, and thus incite others to go on pilgrimage, and of ministrels whose music and songs stir up martial ardour in the breasts of their auditors and incite them to fight against the infidels. Similarly, mournful music which excites sorrow for sin and failure in the religious life is lawful; of this nature was the music of David. Joyful music at weddings and feasts and on such occasions as a circumcision or the return from a journey is lawful.

"But dirges which increase sorrow for the dead are not lawful, for it is written in the Koran, 'Despair not over what you have lost.'"

This is enough.

If the Islamic law on Music and Dancing relating to the Faithful is as laid down above by a most eminent Muslim divine and with the above-cited example and practice of the great Prophet of Islam before us, why have our Indian 'ulema' (learned Muslim theologians) kept silent all these years and not given the 'fatwa' on the subject, while so many heads have been split in bloody riots? Are they not morally responsible for all the misery caused?

Revolutionary Changes

In this connexion, some more facts have to be mentioned.

It is a most significant sign of the times that both Soviet Russia and Nazi Germany have denounced religion as a "deadly poison" to the progress and well-being of the State and both these Governments have cast aside Christianity. (Far be it from me to suggest that Hindus and Muslims should also do the same. "Religion"—according to the great Spanish-Jew philosopher Spinoza, the "God-intoxicated man"—"is to live rightly as in the sight of God.")

In Iran, religion has been, practically, separated from the State; 'pardah' has been abolished by "Royal example"; all Moharram processions have been banned throughout Iran; new Civil and Criminal Codes based on French and Swiss Codes have been introduced into the Courts of Justice and the law of Shariat is not enforced.

In Turkey, for imperative reasons of State, the Turks have abolished—'pardah' polygamy, the law of Shariat, for which they have substituted the Swiss Civil Code and the Italian Penal Code; the institution of Darweshes, all religious endowments, Friday as the Sabbath day, for which they have substituted Sunday, the Turkish script, for which they have substituted the Roman script, the Sultanate, in November, 1922 and, lastly, the Khilafat, in March, 1924. Besides, they have had the Kuran translated into Turkish.

Now, what does all this—the relegating of religion to the background by two great Moslem Powers—signify? Surely it signifies the supremacy of the paramount temporal interests of the State over religion.

How many decades will it take our Moslem brothers in India to appreciate the full significance of these revolutionary social and religious reforms in two great Islamic States, how long will our Moslem compatriots go on mixing religion with politics? Unless and until they draw the proper conclusions from the example of these two Islamic Governments, what hope can there be for their political and social advancement? Let every thinking Moslem ponder over these things, and may God guide him in the right path!

It may not be out of place to mention that many enlightened, foreign Moslems, like the Turks and Iranis, see no political future for Indian Muslims whom they regard as Mulla-ridden, incapable of understanding the true spirit of Islam, devotees of shrines who put religion above the interests of their motherland.

Their First Duty

This article may be fittingly concluded by referring to the well-known story of the Egyptian 'fellah' and the great Egyptian patriot statesman Saad Zaghlul Pasha (who organized the Wafd in 1924 but unfortunately died in 1927).

A 'fellah' (peasant) once approached Zaghlul Pasha and asked him about his religious faith. The great Egyptian leader replied, "Country." The astonished "fellah" then asked Zaghlul whether his religion was not "Islam." Zaghlul replied that one's religion was a matter of one's individual conscience. Continuing, he said, "A Muslim's duty, first and foremost, is to free his country from foreign domination. We Egyptians are under the heels of an alien Power. We cannot breathe freely, our national life is being stifled; we are being reduced to the position of serfs in our own country; our administrative departments are run under foreign tutelage. Of what avail is our religion, then? A man's religion is a personal matter of conscience between him and his Creator, with which no one has any concern." The "fellah" was quite convinced and became an ardent Wafdist.

Has the above story (which is perfectly authentic) no lesson to teach to our Muslim brothers?

THE

BOMBAY SENTINEL

A Daily Newspaper Published Every Evening

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	LOCAL Rs A.		MOFUSSIL Rs A.
One year	20 0	One year	25 0
Six months	11 0	Six months	13 0
Three months	6 0	Three months	7 0
One month	2 4	One month	2 8

For Rates of Advertisements Apply to:—

THE MANAGER,

"THE BOMBAY SENTINEL,"

Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A Short Story

'Kumudini Nilayam'

By "MASI"

THE night of 7th September 1927 proved to be a night of consummate beauty in the natural world. The moon, almost full, rose in a cloudless sky and shed pearl-white showers of radiance all over the newly-mowen and clean swept fields, outlining the points of "Kumudini Nilayam," and touching with luminous silver the roses that clambered up the walls. One wide latticed window was open to the full inflowing of the scented air, and within its embrasure stood a lonely figure in a white garment with hair tumbling carelessly over its shoulders and eyes that were wet with tears. It was no other than the mistress of the "Nilayam"—Sister Kumudini herself. She had a suender but well-knit figure, and though her hair was grey in places, it did not show. At first sight one would have taken her for under thirty, but she was past that. The curves of her face were very slender, seemingly chiselled by a master hand with the utmost care. Her spare contour was devoid of all exaggeration, and her face had the impress of a pure and keen intelligence.

There could be no more startling achievement in the annals of philanthropy than the work of Sister Kumudini. "Kumudini Nilayam," the Home for the orphans, on the banks of "Triveni" had become a historic one: palatial in its dimensions, it stood in the midst of exquisitely laid-out gardens, with a picturesque terrace and frontage to the river. Provision existed in this Home for the uplift of 100 orphans who had been left alone in the world without either the father's care or mother's love. Sister Kumudini had no caste, she had no distinctions, and had no hatred—she was only the image of their welfare and happiness. While she was undeniably a woman of remarkable achievement, she was also a woman stricken by a great sorrow for which there could be no remedy. Chance and coincidence play curious pranks with human affairs, and one of the most obvious facts of daily experience is that the merest trifle, occurring in the most haphazard way will often suffice to change the whole intention and career of a life for good or for evil. Something of this kind happened to change the whole life of Kumudini on a 7th September some twenty-two years ago, and since then she observed that day as the most sacred day of her life and fasted throughout.

Wives recover from the loss of their husbands with amazing rapidity,—husbands "get over" the demise of their wives with the galloping ease of trained hunters leaping an accustomed fence—families forget their dead as resolutely as some debtors forget their bills, but Kumudini was of a different kind. As she stood gazing at the moon she remembered vividly the incident which had happened some twenty-two years back. She was then a young girl of thirteen years, and as she sat reading her lessons on the night of 7th September 1905 the cry of a beggar in the street attracted her attention. It was a cry for food. Leaving her book she came out of the house to notice a young boy of perhaps of her own age, clothed in rags, shivering and peering at the door. She ran back into the house. Fortunately for the boy she found six 'parottas' in the kitchen. The boy was more than delighted to have them and thanked her profusely and departed. There was nothing in this to make an ordinarily normal heart beat faster, yet the heart of his simple girl throbbed uneasily, and her eyes were wet. The whole night she could not sleep. What a contrast between herself and the boy! She had more than what she needed in actual life, and yet people dumped on her more and more luxuries, while there were many people actually starving for food! The question "Why?" "Why?" persisted, but she could not find a solution.

The next day in whatever she did, while at her meal or while at school, she was conscious of some gnawing pain, deep down in her being, which kept on hurting her. She tried to overcome her malady, but all in vain.

That night at nine o'clock the boy appeared again, and she gave him besides 'parottas' some warm clothings.

"But why should you beg," she asked as the boy turned to go. "Can't you get some work to do?"

"I am trying everyday, but I don't get any work," replied the boy. "They say I am too young. I don't mind about starving, but my father is seriously ill and he needs food."

"Where is he?"

"We are in a hut next to the Railway Station."

The boy once again thanked her for the help and left.

* * * *

It was next day, and Kumudini decided to accompany the boy when he would come for 'parottas' that night, with a view to see his ailing father. She waited impatiently, but to her great surprise the boy didn't turn up at the time. She could not understand. Perhaps, something had happened. The Church clock went on striking the quarters and eventually the hour ten. Yet there was no trace of the boy. In the silence of the room with the steady ticking of the big wall clock she felt it unbearable to stay. She got up, put on her overcoat and went out with a torch in hand. For a few seconds she was undecided where to go. She suddenly remembered the railway station and the hut adjoining it. It was quite near and five minutes walk brought her to the place. As she approached the hut she heard the sobbing of the boy. It was quite dark and on getting in with the help of the torch she found the frail body of an old man laid up on the floor. The pinched ashen grey of the features and the fast glazing eyes told their own fatal story—there was no hope. But the young boy sat nursing the dead hand, tremblingly, and with tears rolling down his face. Kumudini restraining the emotion that half choked her, went up to him and tried to coax him away from the hut. It wasn't an easy job, and by the time she reached back her house with the boy it was nearly half past twelve. Her parents were in the meantime searching for her everywhere. She explained to them the whole position. As she was the only daughter of her parents, matters were arranged without much trouble, and the dead man had a decent cremation.

The idea of keeping the boy in the house did not, however, meet with the approval of her father. He was of the type of man who never permitted himself to be affected by either death or misfortune, provided these natural calamities left his own person unscathed. He never understood emotion except as a phase of bad manners, and he had cultivated an apathetic, soulless indifference to events of great moment whether triumphant or tragic, whenever they did not involve his own well-being and creature comforts.

"It is impossible to have a beggar boy in our house." he remarked when Kumudini approached him with the request that he might be kept.

"Father, he is very poor and helpless, and it is but natural that he should receive help."

"It may be natural, but I cannot agree that all that is natural is good. And there is such a thing as Society, and you cannot ignore it that at least you can understand."

"I'd rather not bother by head about the Society. But this much I do understand, that if a boy is left helpless in the street it is the duty of everyone to help him irrespective of caste or creed."

"I am afraid, Kumudu," answered her father, "I shall hardly be able to convince you by argument. But you cannot forget yourself as the daughter of a Brahmin and that it is impossible to sacrifice your responsibilities for the sake of such a trifle."

"Watch it when you get higher—it's a little slippery up there."

"Father, you don't mean to say that you attach great importance to castes and creeds. Have you not all along been telling me, in accepting invitations to dinners and parties from members of all communities, that we should never care for these distinctions."

Kumudini had learnt from her mother that her father in his early days of official career won the approbation of his English officers because of his unorthodox habits in employing a Moslem Khansama and also by moving freely with them eating and drinking. Now that he had become an officer himself anything savouring orthodoxy had his allegiance. His greed for finding some hidden short-cut to salvation, some esoteric method of gaining mystical powers, became boundless. So Kumudini decided no[illegible] his somersault.

"Father," she said firmly, "I must have that boy in this house. If you cannot allow this, please arrange for my boarding and lodging outside along with that boy."

"What?" exclaimed the elderly gentleman. "You to live out! Impossible! If you, however, insist on having the boy in the house I won't stand in your way."

So Kumudini had her way!

* * *

Kumudini and the boy became very good friends. They went to school every day. They were both very keen on their studies and were equally intelligent. They walked together, talked together and discussed anything from religion to morality, and in course of time became inseparable. The boy became her ideal of what a real young man should be, straightforward, clean, honest and sincere, while he considered her friendship as a trust so precious and priceless that he often thought that the undivided truth and fervour of his life would poorly acknowledge its worth. Years rolled on and without any hitch they got on well both at school and at home. But, their happiness wasn't destined to be a long one!

How the rumour arose that Kumudini was likely to marry the boy of unknown parentage, no one could tell. The fact remained that it was known—whispered among the old, discussed among the young that Kumudini was greatly in love with that boy. Her relatives could not pretend to understand or to approve of it. Her mother, sensitive and secluded, shrank from publicity discreditable to her daughter. Her father seemed to feel that, however the thing resulted, he, who consciously or unconsciously allowed circumstances to take such turns, would find no one to excuse him. To him taking to an unknown boy seemed the outward and visible sign of inner and spiritual disgrace. The family name, for the first time in his experience, was confronted with a besmirching publicity. With characteristic insight he saw he must act one way or the other; no half measures could serve in such a situation. The idea "Why not remove the boy by explaining the circumstances to him?" flashed across his mind. He decided to try it.

That evening the father and the boy were closetted together for a long time, and when they emerged out of the room they appeared happy!!

* * * *

The disappearance of the boy, closely followed by his tragic death in a river changed the whole intention and career of Kumudini's life. She refused all wordly pleasures. From that day she prayed to God that she might enter into a new life. She wanted to be away from everything that had been false or impure, which had enveloped her life from childhood. To-day after fifteen years of service in the cause of uplifting orphans and the dedication of her entire property in the said cause, she had taught her father the mantram of that Deity who belongs to all and the doors of whose temple are never closed for any person of any caste whatever! He had as a result become so pure that he could never be afraid of contamination even in the house of the lowest classes!

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

QUESTIONS BEFORE BOARD OF CONTROL FOR CRICKET IN INDIA

(By J. C. MAITRA)

The Board of Control for Cricket in India will meet at Madras on April 8. The principal item on the agenda is the reply of the M.C.C. regarding the itinerary and the financial and playing conditions of their team which will visit this country next cold weather. The draft itinerary published by the Board of Control gives us a fair idea of the trouble and care taken to draw it up. Considering the fact that every affiliated association has to be satisfied, it is the best that can be thought out—with travelling reduced to minimum and plenty of rest in between the 26 matches fixed. It would have been wiser to have one match between Gujarat and Western India States at Ahmedabad, instead of two. But I suppose, Rajkot would not agree to it.

HAMMOND MUST COME

As for financial and playing conditions, I hope they will be easily acceptable to India. The only point on which the Board of Control should make strong representation to the M.C.C. is the inclusion of 'Wally' Hammond in their team. As for the rest, I believe, most of those who recently toured South Africa, would make the journey to our shores. That would be strong enough for us even without Hammond. But then it must be remembered that Indian crowds are not so easily roused now as in the days of yore. The last visits by Jack Ryder and Lord Tennyson's teams gave them enough reasons to become disconsolate about. To make the tour financially successful, the idol of India's Cricket fans, W. R. Hammond, must be included in their team It is rumoured that owing to England's visit to Australia in 1940-'41, he may be given rest. I believe the bogey raised by some players about the malarial condition of this country has something to do with it. The Board of Control should disabuse their mind in this respect.

SELECTION COMMITTEE

At this meeting the Board of Control should set up the machinery for selecting the Indian Test teams. I hope they have now learnt a wholesome lesson from their past experiences Never again must they appoint a Selection Committee of two members with the Captain to complete it. The ideal Committee should have three to five members on it with the Captain ex-officio. The men should be thoroughly impartial and without the least tinge of communalism, provincialism or aristocracy in them. They should be able to go about the country watching the forms of all promising players, so that no injustice may be done to anybody. Perhaps, the question may be satisfactorily solved by appointing one selector from each of the four zones with a chairman like Dr. H. D. Kanga, to hold the balance between them.

THE CAPTAINCY

The question of India's captaincy is already agitating the minds of our cricketers. They will not brook any more tinkering with it. The fittest man must be selected —no matter how unpopular or uncongenial he may be with some of the All-India players. The Board of Control and the Select Committee must take a firm stand on this question. If any player refuses to play under the captain chosen by them or disobey his orders, he should be summarily thrown out. The player in question may be indispensable or invaluable to the side, his absence may bring a heavy loss to it, but that should not weigh with the selectors at all. Implicit faith on the captain and heartiest co-operation with him should be the guiding principles of every player. Discipline must be observed and team spirit fostered at all costs Anybody who proves to be a disruptive element must go. Then only Indian Cricket would prosper.

INTRODUCTION OF PROFESSIONALISM

It is a matter of satisfaction to all that the Board of Control now proposes to introduce or rather encourage, professionalism in Indian Cricket. In fact, it is already there. Professionals like Amar Singh and Amar Nath have already initiated the movement among Indians. They have participated in all the principal tournaments of the country without any let or hindrance. Several foreign 'pros' have also taken part in them since Frank Tarrant came to this country. Henceforth foreign coaches, who come here temporarily, will not be permitted to play in the Ranji Trophy Tournament. It will, however, be possible for Provincial or State Associations to engage professional players, both Indian and foreign, to play for them. It is confidently hoped that by encouraging Indian players to take to cricket as a profession, India will be able to reach the standard of Australia and England before many years have passed.

PANEL OF UMPIRES

Another important question which the Board of Control will consider is the formation of an all-India panel of umpires. Some time ago they had appointed a Sub-Committee to examine and certify umpires in co-operation with Provincial bodies. But nothing came out of it. Some of the Provincial associations are still nibbling with the question. Bombay needs it the most. But the B. C. A. takes consolation from the fact that it has appointed a Board of Umpires to do the needful. In view of the approaching M.C.C. visit, apparently, the Board of Control has risen from its stupor. But how they will form the panel is a moot point. There are no trained umpires in this country. If they were to accept all those who have officiated in the Bombay Pentangular and the Ranji Trophy matches, it will make up a motley crowd!

QUESTION OF AMALGAMATION AGAIN:

In the March issue of the "Indian Cricket," the mouthpiece of the Cricket Club of India, has advocated the amalgamation of the Board of Control with the C.C.I. This question was raised last year, but the Board of Control turned away from it owing to the tottering condition of the Club. The position has now completely changed, it is stated, the Club being placed on a sound financial footing. It is for the Board to find that out. After they are satisfied they should consider the advisability of joining hands with the C.C.I. The basic idea of the amalgamation is to bring the two bodies into line with the M.C.C. It is quite true the Board of Cricket needs a strong and solvent body to support its ventures, especially in regard to foreign tours. As India increases her contact with Australia and other cricketing countries, the financial aspect of the tours will always loom large before her eyes. The financial backing of an institution like the C.C.I. will be greatly helpful to her. But the question is: Is the C.C.I. financially well off yet?

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

BRUCE CABOT,
BAD MAN IN "DODGE CITY", HAD TO FINISH THE PICTURE WEARING FALSE EYEBROWS.. HIS OWN WERE SINGED OFF IN THE FIRE SEQUENCE.
THE BEST DRESSED YOUNGSTER IN HOLLYWOOD — 27 TAILORED SUITS WORN BY ROGER DANIEL IN "KING OF THE TURF" WERE GIVEN TO HIM BY THE STUDIO UPON COMPLETION OF THE FILM.
HENRY O'NEILL HAS PLAYED THE ROLE OF A JUDGE IN 100 FILMS.
2-9

WALLACE BEERY'S EASY DIVORCE

Wallace Beery, the film actor, and his second wife, nee Mabel Rita Gillman, together announce that Mrs. Beery will soon be going to Reno to start divorce proceedings.

Mr. Beery said: "The whole thing is being arranged on such an amicable basis that we aren't even having a lawyer."

His first wife was Miss Gloria Swanson.

Hotel Clerk: "Inside or outside room, sir?"

Guest. "Inside, I guess: it looks like rain."

DESTINY

NOTED BOMBAY ASTROLOGER OFFERS FREE LIFE SKETCHES TO ALL.

If you want to test **FREE** the skill of Asia's best known Astrologer send your Name, Address and **Date of Birth Clearly Written** to Pundit Tabore and he will send you an Astral Interpretation of your life Free of Charge. GEORGE MACKAY of New York believes that Tabore is possessed with some sort of second sight, Hundreds of similar glowing tributes have come to him from Europe, America and all parts of the World.

Business, Finances, Friends, Love Affairs, Travels, Lotteries, etc. are among the subjects dealt with in his Horoscopes. His work is awakening a new interest in a very old science because his advice has helped his followers to avoid mistakes and achieve their worthy ambitions. All work for which Tabore receives money is on the basis of full refund of money in cases of dissatisfaction. No personal interviews. No money required, but if you like send 4 annas stamps for postage clerical etc., expenses. Address:—PUNDIT TABORE (Dept. 311-A). Upper Forjet St., Bombay VII.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word—Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISE-MENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (———), "The Bombay Chronicle," must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Capable and Experienced Dewan wanted. Apply to Ruler—Bansda (Gujrat States),—with testimonials stating qualifications and minimum salary. (11540A)

Wanted for a State in Kathiawar an excellent **Goanese cook**, pay Rs. 35 to 45, according to merit. Knowledge of Indian cooking preferable. Apply with testimonials, stating age and experience to Box No. 10851, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Experts in Textile, Toilet, Cement, Match and other Modern Industries. Apply sharp stating qualifications, experience and minimum salary acceptable to the Managing Director, Vir Santan & Company, Ltd., P.B. 48, New Delhi. (11546)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Highly Respectable and Educated Bengali lady with previous Stage and Film experience in leading roles, desires engagement in a Bombay Studio. Apply giving particulars to Box No. 11539, "Bombay Chronicle."

62. TO BE LET

Airy and ventilated Blocks to let. Plot No. 419, Benkuvar Manston, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga. Enquire Bhaiya at the place. (11541)

VISIT
THE FIFTH
INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR
NOW OPEN AT
AZAD MAIDAN
DHOBI TALAO

A variety of Quality Goods from Kashmere, Punjab, Sind, Madras, Mysore, Bengal, etc., on Exhibition and Sale at Manufactures prices.

AMUSEMENT PARK
A TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION
Admission Fee: Ans. 2.
Children: An. 1.

EVERY EVENING from 5 to 11-30

GREY HAIR
Guliyan's Hair Dye-Tree Brand
TO, DYE ONCE A MONTH ONLY, A boon to ladies with long hair,—no staining of skin—no smell—makes hair beautiful,. black, soft, glossy. Dye penetrates through the roots, stimulates natural pigment—dyed hair not effected by sea or other Baths—does not produce headaches, swelling of face, cold—stiffness of Jaws. Rs. six per doz. V. P. extra. Factory seven. **GULIYAN'S STORES,** PANCHGANI, Via Poona, Or in Bombay from:—Kemp & Co., Monji Visram, Juma Masjid—Akbarally, Cowasji Patel Street.—Perry Co., Grant Road.—Oomrigar Co.; Crawford Market.—Agents Wanted.

68. FLATS TO LET

Wodehouse Road, "Orient Building," modern flats, three-roomed, 80; two 65. "Hornby House," opp. Lloyds Bank, airy office rooms, lift. (11551)

To Let—at Meher-Abad, Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation, facing sea, excellent three bedroom flat, fully equipped and uptodate. Unrivalled view and situation. Apply on premises, or P. Master on 'phone No. 23217. (11542)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLET

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND RADIO ENGINEERING

SECOND SESSION

The lectures of the above Session begin on 11th April next. In the recent all-India Government Wireless Examination this Institution had the distinction of securing 65 per cent. of the total passes for the whole of India. In addition to the above striking success, 67 per cent of the students who appeared for the Examination recently from this Institute were successful. Furthermore, a large number of passed students from this Institution have secured appointments in China, Persia, Burma, England and India. Apply early with -|2|- stamps to Principal, THE GEORGE TELEGRAPH TRAINING INSTITUTE. 136, Bowbazaar Street, for prospectus.

270. PALMISTS

Consultation Fee Rupee One only. Prof. N. A . Mawn, world-famous Palmist in Coronation Building, Second Floor, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay. (11538)

LOCK-OUT IN CHALISGAON

Girni Kamgar Union's Charge Against Management

The General Secretary Girni Kamgar Union, Chalisgaon (E. K.) writes:

It is more than a month now that 1,100 textile workers of Chalisgaon are standing great suffering due to the lock-out declared by the management on the 17th of last month. The reason given for this extreme step was the alleged misbehaviour on the part of some of the workers.

The fact of the case, however, make strange reading. The present notice is due to the management's failure to carry on the terms of the agreement which terminated in the previous lock-out. The management had agreed to stop the double side system in the Spinning Department provided the workers concerned were agreeable; it had agreed to deal with Department, committees of workers to liquidate complaints and grievances and further not to give double side to substitute hands. This agreement was violated without any reason being given

The workers protested against this but did not resort to direct action. On the 15th of last month they asked the management either to fulfil the terms or pay them wages for the days lost in the previous lock-out.

The management refused to do either of these things and taking advantage of the fact that half-a-dozen Mochis, whose grievances the management has refused to redress for more than a year, had struck work, decided to close the mill for an indefinite period.

There was no disturbance of peace, no scuffle, nor any other misconduct on the part of the workers. In fact the lock-out came as a shock to the workers. It was obvious that the management had decided to go back on their word and break a solemn agreement. The allegations of misconduct and intimidation constituted only a thinly-veiled excused to starve the workers into submission.

The purpose behind this move became clear when the management made an unsuccessful attempt to open the mill on 9th. The notice of this date announced the dismissal of 35 workers as a condition precedent to the opening of the mill. A majority of these are active organisers of the union and at least a dozen among them were active in supplying the information to the textile inquiry committee when it visited the place.

On the 18th Mr. Chambers, the District Collector, paid a visit and called both the parties before him Mr. B. T. Ranadive of Bombay, put the case of the Union and informed the Collector of the breach of agreement and the open intimidation of 35 members. The Collector asked if he had any objection to submitting the points to arbitration. The Union representatives expressed their willingness provided during the interim period the "status quo" was restored. The representatives of the mill would not give a definite answer to this question and the conference failed.

Having done every thing to bring about a settlement the workers now feel that nothing but a trial of strength will decide the issue Workers from Dhulia and Amalner and the peasants of surrounding areas have started grain collection to aid the standing workers and help them in the given battle ahead.

Under these circumstances I appeal to all Congressmen to bring pressure on the Congress directors of the mill to avoid this useless starvation and suffering and bring about an immediate settlement.

BOMBAY WAR ON ALCOHOL

Prohibition Campaign Launched: Street Propaganda

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Half a dozen motor trucks fitted with loud-speakers and bearing placards, depicting the evils of drink have been going round the city since this morning, urging Bombayites to co-operate in the Prohibition Week.

Thousands of handbills are being distributed in every ward drawing the attention of the citizens to the misery which alcohol has brought on many a poor labourer's home. A thousand volunteers belonging to over forty organisations are keeping themselves ready for a week's strenuous work.

An intensive propaganda campaign was launched in the morning with hundreds of volunteers marching through the main streets carrying anti-drink placards. Women volunteers also joined in the route marches.

MINISTERIAL RESPONSIBILITIES

NAGPUR, March 24.

Whereas in the Government of India Act, 1935, there exists no provision as regards liability of Ministers for their administrative exemption allowed to Ministers for their actions being called in question as in the case of Governor, Mr. V. M. Jakatdar, M. L. A. (Congress), Secretary of the Congress Assembly Party, has given notice of a Bill to be cited as the Ministerial Responsibilities Act.

Mr. Jakatdar states that since the acceptance of office by the Congress, many times vague and unfounded charges are made in season and out of season. Members of the Assembly have gone to the length of reporting such matters to outside agencies. Mr. Jakatdar feels that some provision should be made so that privileges of the Assembly may be sufficiently guarded and it should be its own judge of actions which the Ministers are accused of doing. The remedy by vote of no confidence is not available when the party in power has a large majority.

Mr Jakatdar, therefore, suggests that when any five members of the Assembly make an application in writing signed and verified according to the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, stating that certain administrative act has been done by a Minister singly or jointly, in doing which the Minister has acted with gross negligence or is guilty of misconduct or has shown nepotism, favouritism, communalism, vindictiveness or undue partiality, the Speaker shall appoint a Committee of nine members of the Assembly for investigating into the said allegations. The Committee shall hold the inquiry 'in camera' and the proceedings shall be strictly confidential. The Speaker shall lay on the table of the Assembly only the findings arrived at by the Committee.

The Minister shall have a right, if he so desires, of claiming discussion openly in the House of the allegations and findings.—United Press

Prohibition Week Launched In Bombay

32 Associations Lend Support To Move

"Govt. Implement National Policy Of Last 2,000 Years"

Appeal To Parsis To Bear With Govt.—Even Undergoing A Little Loss

Thousands of people patiently listened for nearly two hours to the speeches delivered at a meeting inaugurating Prohibition Propaganda Week. It was launched by the Prohibition Propaganta Board, appointed by the Bombay Government, on Chowpatty sands, on Saturday.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, presiding over the meeting, in an impassioned appeal to stand solidly by the Bombay Government in its experiment of making the City of Bombay dry, stated that the greatest national movement at present was the movement of Prohibition.

In ringing tones, he declared that Government was aware of the need of providing for education, sanitation and other social amenities to the poor of this Province. But Government would tap other sources to provide for those amenities; it would beg of people to give it necessary money for such purposes, but it was determined to stop the drink evil, because it was convinced that to remove the evil was in the interests of the country.

It was, therefore, the duty of the Government and the people to bend their unrelenting efforts to root out that evil.

32 ASSOCIATIONS AND UNIONS JOIN

Desh Sevikas and several other volunteer organisations looked after the arrangements which were elaborate. More than 32 associations, Committees and Unions plumped their support to Government in this regard, and representatives of some of the organisations complimented Government in glowing terms on the bold stand it had taken.

As the meeting was in progress, hundreds of red-shirt volunteers and other Muslims came in a procession singing and shouting slogans. The procession was led by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan.

All the Ministers of the Bombay Cabinet were present at the meeting.

When Mr. Kher came to the meeting, he was garlanded. The audience cheered him and later listened to his speech with rapt attention.

It was the privilege of the present Government, he observed, to undertake and commence the sacred work of stamping out the drink evil, decided upon by this country, fifty years ago.

Mahatma Gandhi had given his blessing to the work Government was undertaking. With his blessings and with the support of the people, he the speaker was sure that their efforts would be crowned with success.

OMINOUS FOREBODINGS.

But there were rumblings of ominous forebodings in some quarters. Every good work in the past had been threatened with

(Continued on page 32)

Gandhiji Alone Can Lead Congress

BOSE ON IMPLICATIONS OF PANT'S RESOLUTIONS

Explains Reasons For Delay In Announcing Working Committee Personnel

JHARIA: March 25.

THE VIEW THAT IF "THE FRANKLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL AND 'ULTRA VIRES' CLAUSE IN PANDIT GOVIND VALLABH PANT'S RESOLUTION REGARDING THE FORMATION OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE HAD NOT BEEN PASSED BY THE TRIPURI CONGRESS," HE WOULD HAVE, ACCORDING TO THE CONGRESS CONSTITUTION ANNOUNCED THE PERSONNEL OF THE WORKING COMMITTEE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE TRIPURI CONGRESS, IS EXPRESSED BY THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT, MR. BOSE IN THE COURSE OF A STATEMENT TO THE PRESS.

Mr. Bose says that he had not been able to announce the new Working Committee, because under the Tripuri Congress resolution, Mahatma Gandhi's wishes would determine the composition of the Committee. As it was neither he, nor Mahatma Gandhi, was in a position to undertake a travel to enable them to meet to discuss general problems before tackling specific problems such as the composition of the Working Committee, because the latter could not be solved without reference to the former. Explaining this point further, Mr. Bose says that he would have to ascertain from Mahatma Gandhi:—

(1) What he considered to be the Congress programme for the current Congress year.

(2) They would have to decide after what had happened if there was room for co-operation between the two main parties or blocs in the Congress.

(3) He would have to know from Mahatma Gandhi what his conception of the Working Committee was, that is, if he still desired a homogenous committee drawn from one party or whether he would be willing to accept his view that the Working Committee should reflect as far as possible the composition of the general body of the Congress, as, if he maintained the first view, obviously there was no room for co-operation between people like himself and the other members of the previous Working Committee and lastly

(4) He would have to find out Mahatma Gandhi's interpretation of Pandit Pant's resolution namely, if he regarded it as a vote of no-confidence and wanted him (Bose) to resign or he regarded it as rapprochement between him and Mahatma Gandhi.

Further they would have to decide what should be the representation of the different groups on the Working Committee.

Mr. Bose in conclusion says that Mahatma Gandhi alone can lead the Congress and even though he could not accept all Mahatma Gandhi's plans and ideas without questioning, he would strive to win his confidence.—A. P.

LONDON, March 24.

King and Queen left Buckingham Palace this evening for the Royal Lodge Windsor Great Park where they are spending the week-end.—Reuter

Gandhiji To Meet Subhas?

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

The position of Rightist leaders including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru vis-a-vis Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, in the matter of formation of the Working Committee is growing more intriguing every day. The story of long telegrams having been exchanged between Pandit Nehru and Subhas Bose is current in some Congress circles here. The contents of these telegrams are being kept closely guarded secret. But from their length it is being inferred that all is not well.

It is rumoured that Gandhiji himself may go and see Sjt. Bose in case the correspondence does not yield any definite results.

It is felt that Gandhi-Bose meeting will serve to remove some misunderstandings which Pandit Pant's resolution has created. It is not considerably unlikely that Gandhiji will go to see Babu Subhas Bose as soon as he is free from his engagements at Delhi. The idea appears to have been mooted in some quarters closely connected with Gandhiji although no definite decision has yet been reached.

A. I. C. C. MEETING NEXT MONTH

ALLAHABAD, March 25.

Mr. D. Narsinha, Acting General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, has made the following announcement:—

"A meeting of the A. I. C. C. will be held at Calcutta in the month of April. The exact date of the meeting will be announced later after the President consults Mahatma Gandhi".

"The new Working Committee will also meet before the All-India Congress Committee at the same time".—United Press.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE HINDER JAPANESE OBJECTIVE!

Petition To Govt. For Military Alliance With Germany And Italy

TOKIO, Mar. 25.

A petition urging the Government to conclude a Military alliance with Germany and Italy against Britain and France has been presented to the Premier by Representatives of four Minority Parties.

The petition states that Britain and France hinder the attainment of the Japanese objective in the "Sacre" campaign in China.—Reuter

STOP PRESS

8 CASUALTIES IN FAVERSHAM EXPLOSION

LONDON, March 25.

Three were killed and five women injured in an explosion at Faversham at a works where explosives for use in quarries and mines are made. One building is stated to have been completely blown up. The concussion was felt over a radius of 15 miles. The cause of the explosion is a mystery, but sabotage is officially ruled out.—Reuter.

LORD SANDERSON DEAD

LONDON, March 25.

Lord Sanderson aged 70 and blind from birth died in London to-day.—Reuter.

CONGRESS LEADERS DISCUSS BOSE'S STATEMENT

NEW DELHI, March 25.

Seth Radhakrishna Bajaj met Gandhiji to-day at Birla House and apprised Mahatmaji about the text of the interview he had with Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

Gandhiji discussed the Travancore situation with workers from that state. In the afternoon Congress leaders in Birla House discussed the Congress President's statement wherein he has explained the causes of the delay in announcing the personnel of the Working Committee.

It is not known whether Gandhiji will issue a statement on the Congress President's statement.—United Press.

De Valera's Courtesy Call On Chamberlain

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Mr. De Valera drove from London on a visit to the Premier at Chequers where Mr. Chamberlain is spending the weekend. The visit is understood to be a courtesy call while Mr. De Valera is on his way home from Rome where he attended the coronation of the Pope.—Reuter

Nanchang Open To Japanese Occupation

TOKIO, March 25.

The occupation of Wuchengchen, which, it is claimed, will enable the Japanese to threaten directly Nanchang, Capital of Kiangsi has been completed after a week of stubborn resistance by the Chinese, according to a field dispatch.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI RETURNS TO DELHI

NEW DELHI, Mar. 25.

Mr. Gandhi accompanied by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani returned to Delhi this morning from Allahabad.—A. P.

Poland Puts Up Bold Front

"It Has No Inferiority Complex"

Numbers Don't Count: Fighting Spirit, Crux Of Victory

WARSAW, March 25.

"WE ARE READY FOR WAR WITH ANY ADVERSARY, NO MATTER HOW STRONG," DECLARES "POLSKA ZBROJNA," THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE POLISH ARMY IN A LEADER, CONTINUING: "WE WANT TO MAKE THINGS ABSOLUTELY CLEAR. THE POLISH NATION HAS NO INFERIORITY COMPLEX, WHERE POWERFUL NATIONS ARE CONCERNED. THE POLES ARE NOT AFRAID OF THE NUMBER OF DIVISIONS OF HER ENEMIES, OF TECHNICAL EQUIPMENT NOR ANY BOMBAST.

"The number of our own divisions, the fighting spirit of our people, our technical equipment and manly attitude of the nation are absolutely sufficient for victory. We are well aware that our bayonets will ensure victory."—Reuter.

MOVE FOR JT. COMMISSION

Paris.—The Hungarian Government have proposed to the Slovak Government the appointment of a Joint Commission for the delimitation of Slovak-Hungarian frontiers, according to a Bratislava dispatch. According to the same source, the proposal was immediately accepted and a Commission will leave on Monday for Budapest to begin negotiations.—Reuter.

SLOVAK-HUNGARIAN CLASH ON BORDER

Towns And Aerodrome Bombed: Planes Shot Down

BUDAPEST. Mar. 25.

An official statement reports serious fighting on the Slovak-Hungarian border, and adds that Hfiungary has warned Slovakia that she will be compelled to employ a greater preponderance of strength, failing a satisfactory adjustment. The statement alleges that Slovak 'planes bombed three Hungarian towns and the Hungarian Air Force replied by bombing the Slovak aerodrome at Allaglo

Slovak 'planes dropped Bombs on Ungar, Regze and Nagybereszna. Hungarian anti-aircraft chasers shot down seven Slovak 'planes, and forced another down. The latter was piloted by a Czech major who was taken prisoner. The statement concludes: "In the fighting the Hungarian troops did not yield a foot of ground.'

HOSTILITIES CEASE.

Berlin.—According to the Slovak Press Bureau, calm is now prevailing in Eastern Slovakia, apart from small clashes between Slovak and Hungarian detachments. It is added that cessation of hostilities has been ordered by both sides, pending diplomatic talks between Budapest and Bratislava.—Reuter.

Premier Spends Week-End At Chequers

LONDON, Mar. 25.

Lord Halifax is remaining in London for the week-end to watch developments in the European situation. Mr. Chamberlain, who is spending the week-end at Chequers, will probably return to London on Sunday night.—Reuter.

Palestine Conference Delegates Proceed Homeward

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The Palestine Conference delegates, Prince Khaled, Emir Faisal, Fuad Bey Hamsa and Sheikhs Hafez Wahba and Essoleiman Abraham, have proceeded homeward.—Reuter.

NORTH RHODESIA COMMISSION

LONDON, March 24.

The North Rhodesia Commission will consist of Sir James Bunnet, Colonel W. H. Michools who is connected with refugee settlement operating in Kenya, Mr. M. Enurock, former Assistant Secretary to the Government of Palestine and now Assistant Chief Secretary in Uganda, Mr. H. Croad, former Provincial Commissioner in North Rhodesia, and Mr. A. Khasanof who is seconded by the Palestine Jewish Colonisation Association.

The Commission will be associated with a local committee appointed by the Governor.

The Commission will probably also visit Nyasaland to investigate the possibility of settlement of a small number of agriculturists there.—Reuter.

JINNAH NOT BRIEFED

"Veerawalla And Thakore Ready To Bridge Gulf"

NEW DELHI, March 25.

The declaration that both he and the Thakore Saheb were all along anxious to come to a settlement and were even now anxious to bridge the gulf, was made by Durbar Veerawalla, ex-Minister of Rajkot, and representative of the State, in New Delhi, in the course of a three-hour interview to a "United Press" representative.

He contended that the Thakore Saheb was not guilty of a breach of agreement. Even now, he was willing to give effect to the terms of notification published by the Thakore Saheb.

Asked whether he was going to see Mahatmaji in Delhi, Mr. Veerawalla said that he was not certain. At present, he had no such intention. He declared that he might remain in Delhi for four or five days, or if need be till the Award of Sir Maurice Gwyer was given.

He denied that Mr. M. A. Jinnah had been briefed to plead the case of Rajkot. Mr. Jinnah was only shown some papers and his advice was sought.

Mr. Veerawalla will see Sir Maurice Gwyer to-morrow.—United Press.

Worli Drainage Men Down Tools

BOMBAY, Saturday.

About 200 men working in the Drainage Department at Worli struck work this morning as a protest against cut in wages.

'First Step Towards Ascendancy Over Rumania'

'Jumping Off Point To Secure Further Influence'

LONDON, March 25.

The Germano-Rumanian Agreement has been singularly little commented on in the press hitherto but the "Financial News" subjects it to close scrutiny and says that the concessions do not in themselves give Germany political or even complete economic control over Rumania but provide an effective jumping off point for efforts to secure further influence and they may constitute an important first step towards ascendancy over Rumania.

The process could, of course, be carried through gradually with no spectacular danger signals in the form of threats or ultimatum so that there will be no point at which democratic countries could claim that conquest had been brought about by threats of violence.

The "Financial News" however points out that Rumania has left the door open for concessions to other countries similar to those granted to Germany and the significance of many clauses of the Agreement depends largely upon the interpretation of them by the contracting parties.

It concludes that other countries may still be able to secure for themselves a due place in the sun if they set about it without delay. If British Government is prepared to act quickly and determinedly there is still time to save Rumania from German tutelage.—Reuter.

"GUARDIAN OF EASTERN EUROPE"

PARIS, Mar. 25.

In the face of German aggression, Poland should play the role of "the Guardian of Eastern Europe" declares a writer in the "Figaro."

While welcoming the moves for a peace front, several papers urge that the democracies should take a stronger and more immediate action.

"L. Ordre" says that only a policy of resistance can detach Rome from the axis.

"Humanite" writes: "to stop the avalanche the peace loving nations need other arms than documents."—Reuter.

GOERING ON ROME-BERLIN AXIS

ROME, Mar. 25.

Marshal Goering in an interview with "Popolo d'Italia" has declared that the axis is unbreakable and Germany will stand at the side of Italy at all costs and at all times.—Reuter.

Black Speck Wins Liverpool Spring Cup

LONDON, Mar. 25.

The Liverpool Spring cup run over a distance of one mile two furlongs 170 yards, resulted as follows:—

BLACK SPECK (Carslake)	1
BUGHTRIG (Harry Wragg)	2
ICEBERG Second (Butchers)	3

Thirteen ran: won by a head, and two lengths separated the second and the third. The winner was trained by Noel Cannon.

Starting prices: 9/2 Black Speck, 100/8 Bughtrig, 21/1 Iceberg Second.—Reuter.

UNDER CONTROL OF VALENCIA

BERLIN, Mar. 25.

According to messages from German correspondents in Burgos it is reported that the negotiations there only concern the area under the control of the Madrid Defence Council and not that under the control of Valencia.—Reuter

REPUBLICAN PEACE TALKS

PARIS, Mar. 25.

According to messages received from Madrid a joyful and optimistic atmosphere prevailed when the National Defence Council met last night. In the lobbies outside the Council room, it was felt that the peace negotiations with general Franco had far advanced.—Reuter's Special.

Surrender In 48 Hours!

FRANCO'S FIAT FOR MADRID ENVOYS

ROME. Mar. 25.

The reports reaching newspapers are not definite about the surrender of Madrid and the marching in to-day of the Nationalist troops.

A tendency is reported on the part of General Franco to distrust the Madrid envoys—not so much their undertaking but their authority to carry out the surrender of the city.

General Franco is said to nave given the envoys 48 hours to arrange the surrender

Thereafter he will order a march on Madrid ready for battle.—Reuter.

NO AGREEMENT ON SURRENDER OF MADRID

BURGOS, MAR. 24.

REPORTS THAT REPUBLICAN EMISSARIES WHO ARRIVED IN BURGOS, HAVE REACHED AN AGREEMENT ON THE SURRENDER OF MADRID, ARE OFFICIALLY DENIED.

The official communique denying the reports of agreement to surrender Madrid does not deny that "a certain" plane did arrive at Burgos from the Republican zone which it was stated yesterday brought final proposals for the surrender.

FRANCO'S FINAL BID TO SECURE COMPLETE SURRENDER

ROME, March 25.

A telegram from Burgos to newspaper "Piccolo", says that the Republican Envoys, who, it was reported, flew to Burgos, on March 23, returned to Madrid, with an ultimatum demanding complete and unconditional surrender, within 48 hours. General Franco also demands the immediate surrender of all Republican aircraft, arms, munitions and artillery. The Correspondent does not specify when the ultimatum expires and the time of departure of the 'plane for Madrid is not mentioned.—Reuter.

Hudson [illegible] noff

MOSCOW, Mar. 25.

Mr. Hudson is continuing his talks and is lunching with M. Litvinoff.—Reuter.

Japanese Gesture To Germany

RETURN OF KIAOCHOW TREATY PORT

Lithuania Makes Her Choice: No Surrender To Nazis

BERLIN, March, 24.

UNOFFICIAL political circles are talking of the possibility of Germany soon having a colony. They have in mind the former German Treaty Port of Kiaochow which was captured by Japan during the war and was returned to China in 1922.

It is now again in the possession of Japan who, it is suggested, may return it to Germany. One of the difficulties which is believed to stand in the way at the moment is the problem of the reconciling of the transaction with the carefully preserved German-Chinese friendship.

Herr von Epp made a big speech about colonies at a Congress of Local Nazi leaders at Sunthafen. He concluded: "as the biggest cultured people in Europe we have a right to take our proportionate share in the possession of the world.

SCHUSCHNIGG TO REMAIN PRISONER

It is officially denied that Dr. Schuschnigg is being released shortly. It is stated that he has been permitted to leave Vienna and reside in a villa probably somewhere in Germany. His liberty would remain curtailed.

The original proposal to try him before a Special Court is gradually being dropped.

HUNGARIAN OFFENSIVE IN SLOVAKIA

A telegram from Paris says: — While Hungarian troops have begun a new offensive at some points in Slovakia, the Slovaks claim to have advanced into Ruthenia, according to a Havas Agency report from Bratislava.

Fighting was raging all day and Slovak aeroplanes raided Mihalany and blew up petrol and munitions depots.

GERMAN-POLISH COLLISION.

Guards have been strengthened on the Polish-German Frontier in Upper-Silesia, according to a report from Katowice received in Warsaw.

It is rumoured that detachments of the Reichswher have reinforced "protective" services on the German side.

Another rumour states that "serious collisions" occurred between Poles and Germans at the frontier town of Bogumin where it is alleged the Germans tried to penetrate into Polish territory.

LITHUANIA PREFERS HONOURABLE DEATH

A telegram from Kansas says:

"It is better to be honourably defeated by a stronger enemy than to make an impotent surrender," declared General Rashtikis, the Commander-in-Chief, in an appeal to troops.

"In the event of a threat to present Lithuanian territory," he said, "Lithuania will not surrender without offering utmost resistance.

POLAND PREPARES FOR EMERGENCY

A Warsaw telegram says.—

The re-organisation is proceeding and the Government are to broaden its basis in face of a national emergency.

An interesting newcomer into the Cabinet is expected to be M. Witos, a peasant Leader, who went abroad to escape prison sentence. His party declined to participate in Government as long as M. Witos was in exile. It is now believed that he will be formally pardoned.

GERMAN TROOPS RETREAT

A message from Warsaw says:

Reports of fighting between German and Polish troops on the Slovak-Polish frontier at Bogumin have been received here these last three days.

It is rumoured that German troops retired a sharp exchange with Polish frontier forces but the incident is not expected to lead to serious consequences. The reports cannot be confirmed.

WASHINGTON RETALIATES

Penalty Duties On Imports From Memel Area

WASHINGTON, March 24.

The Treasury has imposed penalty duties on imports from the Memel area following similar action after the German occupation of Bohemia and Moravia in respect of German exports to the United States, namely, a super-tax of 25 per cent.—Reuter.

GERMAN-RUMANIAN TRADE AGREEMENT

French Oil Rights Intact

PARIS, March 24

The Trade Treaty between Germany and Rumania gives Germany rights only on the oil extracted from new wells and France retains intact her rights from the old wells as defined in the treaty of 1935 according to authoritative circles here.

It is further pointed out that Germany has rights only on surplus production from new borings and these cannot be ready for a long time as drilling must be very deep.

It is also emphasised that yesterday's agreement does not affect Rumania's industrial production and allows her to sell her agricultural produce where she likes.

The new Pope, Pius XII.

GERMAN REFUGEES IN ENGLAND

LONDON, March 24.

According to information given by the Home Secretary in Parliamentary answer 4,325 male and 3,316 female refugees from Germany over 16 years of age were admitted to the United Kingdom in five years ending March 1938.

Of this 7,625, 2,058 subsequently left. Between last March and last October 4,509 refugees over 18 from Germany and Austria were admitted of whom 529 have since left.- Reuter

ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE TALKS BEGIN

LONDON, March 24.

A Moscow Agency message says the Anglo-Russian trade talks started this afternoon.

M. Mikoyan, Commissar for Foreign Trade agreed in talks with Mr. R. S. Hudson yesterday afternoon to give up his freedom to-day in order to begin formal discussions.

Mr. Hudson is reported to have said that he was well pleased with his reception in Moscow. He emphasised that the primary object of his visit was trade.—Reuter.

JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY

Orderly Migration Over Period Of Five Years

LONDON, March 24.

The German Memorandum on Jewish emigration, which was handed to Mr. Rublee, was described as a hopeful document by Earl Winterton, Chairman of the Evian Committee, in a speech in Devonport.

The memorandum contemplated an orderly migration of 150,000 adults and 250,000 dependents over a period of five years.

A fund consisting of ten per cent of Jewish wealth in Germany was to be formed to enable them to migrate and equip them for settlement while the formation of an international body was visualised to raise money for Jewish settlement overseas to supplement the fund raised in Germany.

Individuals, who came out first would repay money from their earnings to both the funds, thus enabling further refugees to leave.—Reuter.

U. S. PROTEST TO JAPAN

Sequel To Fourth Bombing Of American Mission

SHANGHAI, MARCH 24

THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN PEIPING HAS PROTESTED TO THE JAPANESE AGAINST THE BOMBING OF AMERICAN PROPERTY BY JAPANESE PLANES.

The protest is a sequel to the fourth bombing of the American mission in Kiangling in Hupeh province.

It is estimated that ten American properties were bombed by the Japanese this month.—Reuter

GERMANY'S 'ENORMOUS FINANCIAL DEMANDS'

BERLIN: March 25.

Germans are reminded by the Press that the new finance plan brings them face to face with the financial side of German expansion. The "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" declares that "sacrifices and deprivation will continue to be necessary."

The view is expressed that the enormous financial demands of the Reich will continue in view of the task connected with "the digestion, exploitation and securing" of the new Reich territories. —Reuter.

U. S. A. COTTON SURPLUS

Three Plans Devised By Agriculture Minister

WASHINGTON (By Air Mail).

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace has proposed three possible ways of ending the steadily mounting surplus American cotton held by the Government. They are:

1 Continuation of the present Governmental loan programme and devising a means of getting American cotton into the world market on a competitive basis.

2. Increasing the income of American growers to induce them to forego Government loans and permit a major portion of American cotton to flow into domestic and foreign channels.

3. Fixing a high price on domestic cotton that would permit the surplus to flow into the world market for whatever it would bring.

The Secretary announced these possibilities before the Senate Agriculture Committee, which is considering several pieces of legislation dealing with the cotton surplus

The Secretary stated that a world conference of cotton producing nations designed to work out a share basis on production is still under consideration by his Department. He declared that the Government's present farm programme is "fundamentally sound.' and that it had prevented the price of cotton from falling below current levels and the surplus from growing appreciably larger than it now is.

Mr. Wallace, added however, that the Government cannot continue to pile up surpluses through its loan programme and keep its eye closed to decreasing American cotton exports The decrease of U. S. cotton exports in the present marketing season were 57 per cent below the corresponding period last year, and were the smallest on record since 1881. The Secretary has forecast that total exports for the twelve months ending next July would be between 3 500,000 and 4.000,000 bales.—News Press Service.

BEATING THE BOMB!

Steel Shelters For Air Raids

(From A Correspondent).

LONDON: (By Mail).

Many spring flowers will this year be smothered under the tons of earth in London's parks, where trenches for air-raid shelter await completion. Still, work on converting these hastily dug burrows, reminiscent of France in the winter of 1914-1915, into dry and comfortable bolt holes in case of emergency goes on steadily.

Conical steel shelters to accommodate two or four people are about to be delivered free to town-dwellers with an income under £250 a year, and they will also be available to all others for the small sum of £8.

The Englishman has already nicknamed these shelters "beehives" or "tin hats," but they afford highly efficient protection for all that. In resistance to blast they have far exceeded expectations, and they have been dug out unscathed after the collapse upon them of 40 tons of masonry. There remains the problem of protection against the incendiary bomb, and here the chemist has come to the aid of the defence authorities.

HOME PROTECTION

Much attention has been aroused by the "anti-bomb" paint prepared by British industrial chemists from plastic materials the discovery of which I referred to last autumn. The householder has only to apply this paint to the interior woodwork in his loft or attic to ensure a large measure of protection against the effect of incendiary bombs. Last week a party of municipal officials and representatives of fire-fighting services saw a demonstration of the efficiency of this paint in an actual roof space. The explosion of a bomb under the roof let loose an inferno of molten metal at white heat. For a moment it seemed that the place would be reduced to ashes, but in a short time the flames began to subside, and in a few minutes they were extinguished. Examination showed that the woodwork was unmarked except for a slight blackening round the spot where the bomb had been laid.

In Memory Of Florence Nightingale

BRUSSELS, (By Mail).

A portrait of Florence Nightingale will appear on one of a series of eight new stamps to be issued in Belgium between April and June 30 this year.

The value of the stamp will be 30 centimes (about 1|2d.) plus five centimes extra charge.

The new set will celebrate the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Belgian Red Cross Institution, and the extra charge on the stamps will be devoted to Red Cross funds.

The series will also include a special stamp of five francs (about 8d.) plus five francs extra charge, showing the Queen Mother Elizabeth at the bedside of a wounded man. This picture recalls the days of the Great War when the Queen Mother, then Queen of the Belgians, headed the Red Cross services at Furnes within gun range of the battle front.

Other stamps in the series are 10 plus 5 centimes; 40 plus 5 centimes with the Queen and Royal children group; 75 plus 5 centimes with King Leopold and his children; 1 franc plus 25 centimes again the Queen and Royal children; 1,75 francs plus 25 centimes. with the King and children; 2.50 francs plus 2.50 francs with the Queen and children.

The stamps will be valid for postal purposes until September, 30, 1940.—Reuter.

Textile Committee In Poona

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Mar. 25.

The Chairman and Members of the Bombay Textile Wages Enquiry Committee arrived in Poona this morning and stayed at the home of the Servants of India Society where they were received by Mr. Kodandra Rao and Mr. S. G. Vaze. The Committee visited the Poona mill and took the evidence of the workers. At 2 p.m. the members visited the Gokhale School of Politics and Economics and left for Bombay by the Poona mail.

Offence Under Abkari Act

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, March 25.

The Public Prosecutor's contention that under the guise of keeping a teashop, people of the type of the accused carry on this trade of serving licit and illicit liquor was accepted by Mr. M. A. Bhave, Sessions Judge, Thana, yesterday while dismissing a criminal appeal lodged by Janardan Mahadev Mhatre of Sandor Taluka, Bassein, against his conviction and sentence of two months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, passed by the Bassein First Class Magistrate, Mr. A. M. Bukhari, for an offence under Section 43 (1) a of the Bombay Abkari Act.

Move To Enthrone King Cotton

Indian Trade Commissioner Favours R. T. C.

(SPECIAL TO CHRONICLE.)

LONDON, March 25.

I AM RELIABLY INFORMED THAT MR. E. J. SCHAWBACH HAS CONCLUDED A MOST SATISFACTORY INTERVIEW WITH SIR DAVID MECK, THE INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER IN LONDON. SIR MECK FAVOURED INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF COTTON GROWING COUNTRIES AND OFFERED WHOLEHEARTED CO-OPERATION.

I ALSO UNDERSTAND THAT MR. SCHAWBACH WILL SEE SECRETARY WALLACE OF U.S. AGRICULTURE BEFORE APRIL 10.

It may be recalled that Mr. E. J. Schawbach who visited Bombay met leading cotton merchants at a Conference arranged by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, the President of the East India Cotton Association in last January where the question of a Round Table Conference was fully discussed.

Mr. Schawbach left Bombay for Alexandria where he had similar discussion with leading cotton merchants and a special interview was granted by the Egyptian Finance Minister. Some years back Egypt made a similar move for a world conference and the idea of Mr. Schawbach was welcomed.

From Egypt he toured to London where he had important consultations and the latest special advices received by "Chronicle" indicate that the Indian Trade Commission not only favours the conference but is prepared to offer co-operation.

BOMBAY'S NEXT MAYOR

Congress Municipal Party To Make Final Decision To-day

(From Our Special Representative)

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Managing Council of the Congress Municipal Party which met at the Congress House to-day considered the question regarding candidature for Mayoralty, for the second time during the week. It is reliably understood the Council decided not to effect any change in its last week's recommendation to the Congress Municipal Party. It may be remembered that the Managing Council's recommendation last week was that the Party may support the most suitable Parsi candidate who may be able to wield his influence in bringing about among the Parsi community a conciliatory attitude towards prohibition. After this recommendation, there were certain negotiations between Dr. Saher and the Congress Party on the question of candidature. Dr. Saher gave his final reply yesterday to the effect that he would not be able to stand as a nominee of the Congress Municipal Party as he thought that he would not be able "to fulfil their expectations." It is further understood on reliable authority that Dr. Saher has decided not to stand as a candidate even independently.

PARTY TO CONSIDER RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendation of the Managing Council will come up for the consideration of the Congress Municipal Party at a meeting to be held to-morrow evening. In the meantime, some of the non-Congress Parsi candidates, it is understood, are considering the question whether they would be able to meet with the requirements of the Congress Party in case the Party decides to support them. The name of Mr. B. N. Karanjia is being mentioned in Congress Party circles as a likely candidate whose case may be considered by the Party tomorrow. Prior to this consideration, of course, the Party will have to decide whether the recommendation of the Managing Council is acceptable.

NEED FOR SPEEDY ACTION

Perils Of Delay And Indicision

LONDON, March 25.

The Germano-Rumanian agreement is the text of the "News Chronicle" leader urging speedy action to counter German aggression. The paper says that Rumania has accepted conditions amounting to economic domination by the Reich. Rumania must not be abandoned to Nazi domination. British Trade Mission to Rumania should offer such terms that the Rumanian Government will not ratify the agreement. Rumania will need political and military guarantees as well to guard against Nazi wrath that certainly will follow. Binding guarantees should be given to both Rumania and Poland in the event of Nazi aggression that France and Britain will come to their aid in the West. This of course will be a reciprocal undertaking.

PERILS OF DELAY

"The Daily Telegraph" in a leader on "The Perils of Delay or Indecision" says: The whole country is waiting unanimously for instant vigorous lead. To-day the frontier line of this country's security has advanced well beyond the Rhine. To determine precisely where it is, is the first indispensable step of our new foreign policy and that in turn will depend upon the strength and decision behind the policy.

Referring to the recent speech of Sir John Simon in the House of Commons deprecating "extensive indefinite commitments" on the ground that they deprive the British Parliament of control of foreign policy, "The Telegraph" says that strategic frontier is inseparable from commitments and we shall retain control of the policy exactly in the degree that the commitments are definite."—Reuter.

CALCUTTA. It is understood that the Government of India have definitely decided to establish rescue stations in the Coal Mines in Bengal and Bihar where workers will be trained to conduct rescue work and take all practicable steps to minimise danger in mines in case of explosion of outbreak of fire.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Chaitra Sud 5, 1995
Muslim: Shafar 4, 1358
Parsi: Meher 22, 1308
Hightide: 2-39 15-36
Lowtide: 8-47 21-15
Sunrise: 6h. 39m.
Sunset: 6h. 51m.

Monday, March 27.

Legislative Assembly, 11 a.m.
Legislative Council, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ

To-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) in Arya Samaj Hall, Pandit Mangaldatji will deliver a public lecture on "The importance of sacrifice."

MOGAVEERA FREE NIGHT SCHOOL

The Annual Athletic Sports of the above school will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) at the Cooperage (W.I.F.A. Ground.)

PRARTHANA SAMAJ

Miss. Krishnabai Javere will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthna Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

GHATKOPAR SAHITYA SABHA

Under the auspices of Shree Ghatkopar Sahitya Sabha, third in the series of lectures on "Wardha Education Scheme" will be delivered by Sjt. Manubhai P. Vaidya to-day (Sunday) in Gurukul Gujarathi Shala Navroji Lane at 8-30 a.m.

LOKMANYA SEVA SANGH PARLE

Prize distribution ceremony of the Vyayamshala and the Ladies' Classes of the Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. when Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside.

CONCERT AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND

A concert of Indian music organised by the Municipality will be given at Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Sunday) commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) by K. Nageshrao.

NAGPADA NEIGHBOURHOOD HOUSE

That "Modern world has no use for religion" is the subject of a public debate to be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Mr. A. A. Zari will move the proposition while Mr. P. R. Rao will lead the opposition.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

Prof. S. Kashmira Singh will deliver a lecture in the Ananda Vihara, near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) on "Sikh School of Bhakti Yoga".

MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL SERVICE LEAGUE

A meeting of the General Body of the Muslim Educational Service League, Bombay will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the school premises, 50-56 Temker Street, Bombay.

VANITA VIDYALAYA (DADAR)

The second annual gathering of the Vanita Vidyalaya, Dadar, will be held at the Vanmali Hall of the Kshatraikya Samaj, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Justice K. B. Vasudev at 4-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

The seventh anniversary of the Musical Art Society will be celebrated at 9-30 p.m. to-day at the Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi. The programme includes a concert by Master Manhar Barve and dancing by Baby Prabhavati Kale.

FLAG SALUTATION AT SANTA CRUZ

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Taluka Congress Committee, the monthly Flag salutation ceremony will take place to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

C. V. O. JAIN BOARDING, MATUNGA

The Flag salutation ceremony will be performed by Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President of the Bombay Legislative Council to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. in the premises of the above institution.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EROS—"Son of Frankenstein". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Pirates of the Skies." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Kentucky". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Nav-Jeevan". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Gaunt Stranger". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Sweethearts". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Ladies Only." Daily at 4-15, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"It's True". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Hero No. 1". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bramhachari". Daily at 4-30, 7-15, and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dushman". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"The Rifle Girl". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 1-45 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Mayfair Melody". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m. Matinee, today at 2 p.m.
PLAZA—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Council of Management of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m. in the Committee's Office.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ

A Prabhat Pheri will start from the Samaj Mandir, to-day (Sunday) at 6 a.m. Pandit Jwalaprasad will deliver a public lecture to-day (Sunday) at the Samaj Mandir 161-67 Bazargate on 'Hyderabad and Arya Samaj.'

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Living the life" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain, today (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

RAMACHANDRA BHAJANA SAMAJ, DADAR

The sixth day of "Rama Navami Utsavam" will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) as usual. Musical entertainment at night from 8-30 to 11 by Miss Parvathi (Vocal), Miss Raji (Violin) and Mr. Anantharam (Mridangam).

ANDHERI RECREATION CLUB

Under the auspices of the Andheri Recreation Club, the general public sports will now be held to-day (Sunday), at 4-45 p.m. on the Club grounds, Club Road, Andheri. After the prize distribution, there will be a cinema show at 8-0 p.m.

CHIKITSAKA SAMOOHA PAST STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

"Tripuri Congress has favoured Dictatorship" will be the subject of a debate, to be held under the auspices of the above Association, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. in the Chikitsaka Samooha Shrirolkar High School.

KONKANI CATHOLIC SANGATI MANDAL

Under the auspices of the above Mandal, a condolence meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. in the office of the Compounders' Union Bellasis Road, to express sorrow for the sad demise of His late Holiness Pius XI.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

A meeting of the University Students' Parsi Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-45 a.m. at the Master's Tutorial High School where Mr. Minoo J. Chhoy will deliver a lecture on Whither Congress.

KARNATAK ASSOCIATION

Under the joint auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association, the Kanara Brotherhood and the Karnatak Association, a public meeting will be held in the Saraswat Association Hall, today (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. S. R. S. Raghavan will speak on "Some Economic Problems of India."

PARSI CHILDREN GATHERING

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, the Parsi Children Gathering will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when children from different schools will play several games. Mrs. Jerbai N. P. Engineer will preside and will distribute prizes and sweets.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Ginyo Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th March, and is due to arrive here on Monday, the 27th instant at noon.

PILGRIM SHIP

Pilgrim Ship 'El Madina' has sailed from Jeddah on Friday, March 24 for Bombay via Makalla and Karachi. She is expected to be here on Monday, April 3.

WORLI YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION

A flag salutation function will be held under the auspices of the above Association this (Sunday) morning at Jamboree Maidan, at 8 a.m. in connection with the celebration of the Prohibition Week. Mr. Rajaram Pande will preside.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CONGRESS PARTY

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

VANITA VIDYALAYA DADAR

The second gathering of the students of Vanita Vidyalaya Dadar will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Vanamali Hall at 4-30 p.m. when Mr. Justice K. B. Vasudeo will preside and Mrs. Kamalabai Vasudeo will distribute the prizes.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

The prize distribution ceremony of the annual sports of the Municipal Schools will be held at the Gilder Tanks Building, Lamington Road today (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. M. D. Bhat, the Municipal Commissioner will preside and distribute the prizes.

PARENTS DAY

The 'Parents Day' and prize distribution of the New Model High School behind Chinch Bunder, P. O. Dongri Street will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-45 p.m. when Mr. N. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works will preside and distribute the prizes.

SARDAR M. A. KHAN

Sardar Mahboob Ali Khan Biradar, M.L.A., Hubli, District Dharwar, who upto now was an Independent Muslim Member in the Bombay Legislative Assembly has become a member of the Muslim League and has joined the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

SUBURBAN SOUTH INDIAN SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban South Indian Society, there will be a concert by Sangita Vidushini D. Nagarathna (Vocal) with suitable accompaniments to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at the C. K. P. Club Hall, Khar, in aid of South Indian educational activities.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

An ordinary meeting of the Managing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held on Thursday, the 30th instant at 7 p. m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Congress House, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

Bombay Andhra Mahasabha

The following is the programme of Ramnavmi celebrations to be held under the auspices of the Andhra Mahasabha:

March 26: Vocal music by Srimati Chavali Parvatidevi. 8 p.m.
March 27: Instrumental music by Srimati Peri Sundaramma. 8 p.m.
March 28: Lecture on the significance of 'Ramanavmi' by Shrimati Ganti Krishnavenamma. 8 p.m.
March 29: 'Sita Kalyanam. 10 to 12 a.m.
Flute by Sangeeta Vidwan G. Anandrao of Bangalore. 6 p.m.
Vocal music by Shrimati G. Sushilaba. at 7 p.m.
Dance by Chy. Lalithabai (5 years old) at 8 p.m.

"BLOCK-HEADS" REVIVED AT METRO

The film "Block-Heads" featuring the comedians, Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy, will be revived for four days from to-morrow (Monday). The film starts with a tangy breeze of mirth and ends with a whirlwind of insanity, one of the most ludicrous finales that has ever graced a Laurel and Hardy product.

Dr. Bhaskar Patel

The photograph of Dr. Bhaskar Patel, M.D., M.R.C.P., T.D.D. (England) which was published by us in our issue of Sunday last, was wrongly described as that of "Dr. Purshottam Bhaskar Patel."

Dr. Bhaskar Patel, who has just returned from England, is well-known to the public of Bombay, both as a doctor and a staunch Congressman.

Dr. Patel was a member of the B. P. C. C. and suffered long terms of imprisonment, during the C. D. movements. He was also in charge of the Congress Hospital.

First Gujarat Kisan Conference

The first session of the Gujarat Kisan Conference will be held at Gusar on April 1 and 2 (Saturday and Sunday) under the presidentship of Dr. Sumant Mehta.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN

A public meeting under the auspices of the Literacy Campaign Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. at the Nappoo Hall Maidan, Matunga. The Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa will preside and Messrs. B. N. Maheshwari, A. S. R. Chari, C. K. Narayanswami and Shrimati Lalitaben Amin, Mrs. Chari, Miss Godavari Gokhale and Prof. V. G. Rao will address.

Muslim School Sports

The Mass Drill and Sports of all the Muslim High Schools and Middle Schools of Bombay will be held on the Islam Gymkhana Grounds to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. Sir Ali Mohamed Khan Dehlavi, M.L.A. will preside.

The following Schools will take part: Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Ismail Begmohamed High School, Habib High School, Anjuman-i-Islam Agboatwala Middle School, Aga Khan Free Central School, and Cummu Yacoob A. V. School.

A.-I. BHATTA BRAHMIN MAHASABHA

The All-India Bhatta Brahmin Mahasabha will be held at Monghyr on the 7th, 8th and 9th of April.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
*EDGAR WALLACE'S
Best Comedy Thriller—
"THE GAUNT STRANGER"
(Adapted from "THE RINGER")

REGAL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Also a "Jack & the Bean Stalk" Coloured Cartoon!

The Governor of Bombay, accompanied by the Premieer, and the Director of Industries, paid a visit to the Government Tanning Institute and Leather Working School at Chamdewala-ki-wadi, Bandra, on Friday, morning. Photo at the left shows His Excellency inspecting some of the huts in the "Wadi" and at the right, examining the articles prepared in the school. The school will be declared open by the Premier this evening.

Premier Kher Defends News Agencies

Protest Against Insinuations Of Jamnadas Mehta

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE question of payment to news agencies came up for discussion to-day in the Bombay Legislative Assembly when Mr. S. L. Karandikar moved a cut motion of Rs. 100/- under General Administration to discuss the payment made by the Bombay Government for United Press news service telegrams.

Mr. Karandikar thought that in view of the latest development in Congress politics, the U. P. news might become more independent.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta considered that the news agencies were not independent and that they had become purely Government and Official agencies.

The Prime Minister stated that the Government were buying the news in the best market possible.

Mr. Karandikar, speaking in support of the cut motion wanted to know the intention of the Government in paying for the U. P. news service, when they were already subscribing for the A. P. "Was U. P. supplementing the information given by A. P.", he asked: He had no objection to the Government paying for U. P., if it was with an idea to encourage a new venture. He was for competition in news agencies.

The Prime Minister expressed the view that the object of the Government in subscribing to news agencies was to keep themselves in touch with public opinion. It was necessary for the Government to know the trend of public opinion.

In patronising U. P.; the present Government had only followed the previous Ministry. It was necessary that the Government should be posted with up-to-date news on all subjects. The contribution to the U. P. was Rs. 150 but now it had been raised to Rs. 250 but the A. P. was paid more.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta remarked that since the Prime Minister had made a reference to him, while he was a Minister, it was necessary that he should explain certain points. The A. P. before provincial autonomy was inaugurated, he confessed was purely a Government agency, pandering to the interests of imperialists. So the Provisional Government patronised the U. P. But since July 1937, he complained that both the news agencies had become purely official and they never took any risks, fearing that they might offend the Congress Government.

The Prime Minister protested against the suggestion that news agencies had deteriorated. The object of the Government in subscribing to the news agencies was to be posted with up-to-date facts and to be in touch with public opinion. As for the suggestion that more money should be paid to U P., he remarked that the Government were considering the point. There was, he said an alternative and that was to reduce the grant to A. P

Mr. Karandikar withdrew his cut motion with the consent of the House.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala moved a cut motion of Rs. 100 with a view to raising a discussion on prohibition under the supplementary grant for the Preventive Staff in Ahmedabad.

He wanted information on many points from the Minister of Health regarding prohibition. He desired to know whether the Government had properly considered the representations made by several persons that liquor was wanted in religious ceremonies. He wanted to know how the "Committee of Permit" was functioning in Ahmedabad. He wanted information as to what quantity of liquor the medical practitioners were given.

Dr. M. D. Gilder, Minister for Health, replying said that there was a Prohibition Department in Ahmedabad, in charge of non-official agencies. It included men of all parties and there were about 200 Propaganda Committees.

Regarding the permits refused, there were only four or five appeals in Ahmedabad and three of them were from Parsis. Only Christians were given liquor for religious purposes but if any other community satisfactorily proved to the Government that liquor was necessary for their religious rites, the Government would certainly consider the case.

As regards the quantities of liquor allowed to medical practitioners, he said that at a time they were given four ounces of brandy or whisky and four bottles of medicated wine. He denied having received complaints from the Railway authorities about the passengers being subjected to humiliating searches.

Respectable persons would not lose their respectability on being searched, he said, but there were, he said, persons, going in respectable clothes, who were not really respectable.

The Preventive staff recently discovered a bottle of Johnny Walker from the pure Khadi bag of a 'respectable' man.

Mr. Jhabvala's cut motion was lost.

Houses Packed to Overflow greeted both

HANSA

and

RAMA SHUKUL

with Unbounded Cheers for their Performances in

BOMBAY TALKIES' LATEST RELEASE:

NAV-JEEVAN

From the pen of BHABI'S Author SARADINDU BANNERJEE

Supported By:—
MUMTAZ ALI,
SAROJ BORKAR,
V. H. DESAI,
P. F. PITHAWALA,
RAI MOHAN,
RANI BALA.

Please note the Timings, and be PUNCTUAL!

DAILY THREE SHOWS:
4-30—7-15—10 P. M.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays:
Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

Bombay Audiences YESTERDAY were Delighted! YOU will be Delighted to-day! A T

ROXY

NEW RULES FOR G. D. A. DIPLOMA

Principal Of Commerce College To Be Incharge Of Examinations

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay with the previous permission of the Government of India have recently revived certain portions of the old Regulations for the award of the Government Diploma in Accountancy which prior to 1936 used to be awarded by the Government of Bombay on the recommendation of the now defunct Accountancy Diploma Board. These regulations have now been revived in a modified form with a view to avoid hardship in the case of those persons who had entered on a course of studies for the Diploma but who were unable to obtain it on account of the changes introduced in 1932 in the system relating to the theoretical and practical training of persons who wished to qualify themselves for the accountancy profession.

FORMER POSITION

According to the old system, the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, used to conduct an All-India examination, popularly known as the G. D. A. Examination, and the Government Diploma in Accountancy was awarded by the Government of Bombay on the recommendation of the Board to all such persons throughout India and Burma who after passing the G. D. A. Examination completed the practical training prescribed under the Board's regulations. This system was changed in 1932 when the Government of India framed new rules called the Auditor's Certificates Rules, for the theoretical and practical training to be undergone by candidates who wanted to obtain certificates entitling them to practise as auditors of companies in British India. Under these rules the Government of India instituted new examinations called the "First" and the "Final" Examinations and the G. D. A. Examination held by the Accountancy Diploma Board was thus automatically discontinued.

PRACTICAL TRAINING

Provision was also made for the requisite practical training to be undergone by persons desirous of becoming Registered Accountants. As a result of these changes the Accountancy Diploma Board, Bombay, ceased to register apprenticeships for the award of the Government Diploma in Accountancy from 1st April, 1933, and the Board itself ceased to function from 1st August 1936. Consequently several persons who had entered on the course of studies with a view to qualify for the Government Diploma in Accouncy and who before 31st December 1934 passed the G. D. A. Examination or the B. Com. Examination of the University of Bombay, with Advanced Accounting and Auditing as their optional subject, were unable to obtain the Diploma, as there were some who could not commence their practical training before 1st April 1933 or complete it before the Board ceased to function in 1936 With a view to meet the casts of all such persons the revised regulations which are notified separately have been revived for a period of four years.

REVISED REGULATIONS

According to these revised regulations which are to remain in force up to 31st March 1943 it is now open to all those, who have before 31st December 1934 passed either the G. D. A. Examination or the B. Com. Examination of the University of Bombay with Advanced Accounting and Auditing as their special subject, and who have not either commenced or completed the prescribed period of practical training, to qualify for the Diploma by undergoing the period of practical training in accordance with the revised Regulations. The period of practical training to be so commenced or completed under the revised regulations will be in accordance with the provisions of the Auditor's Certificate Rules.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE PRINCIPAL TO BE CHIEF

As the Accountancy Diploma Board has now ceased to function the Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, has been entrusted with the duty of receiving and scrutinizing applications for the award of the Government Diploma in Accountancy which will be awarded by the Government of Bombay to all such candidates who will fulfil the conditions laid down in the revised regulations.

According to the revised regulations, applications for the award of the Government Diploma in Accountancy are to be submitted to the Principal, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, in the prescribed from obtainable from that officer. No application received after 31st January 1943 will be considered.

The revised regulations will come into force on the 1st April, 1939, and will cease to operate on the 31st March, 1943.

"Police Acted Admirably And According To Instructions"

Small Group Tried To Impose Their Will On Community, Says Hon. Mr. Munshi

The following is the concluding portion of Mr. Munshi's speech in reply to the cut-motion regarding the Kania Committee's Report in the Bombay Legislative Assembly. The Hon Mr. Munshi in conclusion said:—

On this day, Sir, I say without any hesitation that the Police acted admirably and according to my instructions. They did not interfere until towards the middle of the day when violence came in to make the strike which was fizzling out a success.

It is quite erroneous to say it was a peaceful demonstration carried in a peaceful manner. It was a very plain attempt at a general strike. It was a first step towards a programme of overthrowing the social order and it failed and failed miserably. Failure though it was, it has opened the eyes of all sane sections of India that by these methods you cannot have peace, or democracy A small group tried to impose their will on the community by this method of intimidation the Strike was conceived in violence; it was preached and practised in violence and now they have the temerity to say that the Kania Committee's report is useless, one-sided and partisan. It is just, it is fair, it is a model of self-restraint. If I had the permission of the House or the time, I would place before you Sir, the material not used by the Kania Committee which would make some of the members who have even read the Committee's report sit up and look with wonder at the methods adopted on the 7th and I warn therefore members of this House and the people to whom my voice can reach that if they want to live in freedom that this is not an issue between Congress and Non-Congress, but if people want to have freedom, if people want to have a democratic life of any sort or kind, they must set their face against such methods common and refused to be bullied into acquiescence by them. I say the Kania Committee has conferred a distinct benefit on the province and the entire country by laying bare the methods of this political gangsterdom. (Loud Applause)

ALLEGED GIVING OF REWARD

Mr. P W Wagh: On a point of information, Sir, My honourable friend Dr Ambedkar had said in his speech that a reward of Rs. 200/- was paid to some of the police officers by the Manager of the Spring Mill, but the Hon. the Home Minister said nothing about that. May I therefore take it that that is a fact?

The Hon. Mr. K M Munshi: I do not know anything about it. I heard it for the first time here.

Dr. B R Ambedkar: Will you inquire?

The Hon. Mr. K M Munshi: Certainly.

The Hon. the Speaker: The motion before the House is.....

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi: Before you put the motion, Sir, there is a point of importance and nicety also, namely, under the constitution what becomes of the right of reply that is allowed under the procedure of the House that has been laid down now and before and elsewhere also. I mean it may not be necessary in this particular case. I am not relying on this particular case, because I must admit that my honourable friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta has really taken a fairly good time to his heart's content to argue out his case, but the question of the right of reply is an important question. What becomes of it?

The Hon. the Speaker: There should be a right of reply and that is why in the very beginning I invited the attention of hon. members to the fact that there were only 4 hours available and therefore I said that I would give only 25 per cent of the time for the Honourable the Home Minister's reply and three hours to the rest of the House, and then as the Leader of the Opposition knows, in the middle of his speech the honourable member Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that he was speaking on behalf of all and that therefore he should be given a longer time.

"SPOKE FOR 50 MINUTES"

The Hon. Mr. K M Munshi: I did not speak even for one hour.

The Hon. the Speaker: The Honourable Minister spoke for, I believe, fifty minutes. It is more or less a matter in the hands of honourable members. That is what I want to say and particularly in matters of financial motions, when the Chair is bound to put the question at a certain time, it is essentially a matter for the honourabe members themselves to adjust. The Chair cannot do it. In other matters the Chair might have done, but so far as matters of finance are concerned, the Chair is bound by rules that any particular demand should not be discussed for more than two days. I announced the time yesterday and finished by 12.25 p m to-day.

Bus Driver's Appeal Dismissed

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, March 25.

"Such accident is not likely to occur if the driver is cautious enough and he had used sufficient care and was looking in front instead of looking behind without rhyme or reason" with these words Mr. M. A. Bhave, Sessions Judge, Thana, dismissed yesterday a criminal appeal lodged by a bus driver Mahomed Sharif Mahomed Husein aged 28 of Poona, against his conviction and sentence of three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 passed by the Kalyan Resident Magistrate Mr. P. K. Kharkar, for the offence of doing a rash and negligent act involving danger to life.

The Sessions Judge, characterised the sentence as erring in the side of leniency.

HUNS PICTURE

DEVATA

SEVENTH WEEK

AT

WEST-END

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

—A SUPREME RELEASE!

PLAZA

PRABHAT'S Marathi SOCIAL:

MAZA MULGA

TO-DAY 4 SHOWS:

2, 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P. M.

Can You Spot Out—?

"DUSHMAN"

(THE 'ENEMY')

—The most memorable melodrama of the Thrilling Surging Love and Sacrifice that could never be denied.....

—It's A Love That Is Greater Than Life!

But then WHO WAS the ENEMY?

"DUSHMAN"

—relates the real identity of the Enemy which ensnare you and me!

Remember!

ONLY NEW THEATRES ALONE can offer you SUCH a great picture

"DUSHMAN"

(THE 'ENEMY')

STARRING:—

Saigal, Leela Desai

NAJAM, JAGDEESH, PRITHVIRAJ NEMO & DEOBALA.

Photographed and Directed by:— NITIN BOSE

Music By: PUNKAJ MULLICK

IN

SIXTH Scintillating Week Drawing Crowds At

KRISHNA

TALKIES ::: DUBASH THEATRE

Time: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

Sat, Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

GONORRHOEA

NIRMALEENE cures Gonorrhoea, and all other urinary troubles of both sexes. Price refunded on failure. Price Rs. 2. Postage extra.

Mrs. K. M. DEVI, SAGUNA, Bengal (B. B.)

For Revival Of C. D. Movement In Travancore

Gandhiji's Sanction Essential, Says Krishna Pillai

TRIVANDRUM, March 25.

Interviewed with reference to the statement issued by him from Alwaye postponing the date of launching civil disobedience in Travancore, Mr. N. S. Krishna Pillai, Second President of the Travancore State Congress explained: "Civil Disobedience has been suspended at the instance of Mahatmaji and it will be resumed only with his sanction, whatever time it may take. My instruction to the country is that State Congress workers should preach the technique of non-violence (as different from non-violent direct action) to the masses as well as the message of Khadi and Swadeshi.

The State Congress, as it stands at present, does not contemplate any direct action without command from Mahatmaji. I know that picketing of liquor shops is not breaking any law and that it is not prohibited by Government. Yet, fearing trouble and misunderstanding we are not launching even on that. I hope the country will understand the meaning of my statement clearly."—A.P.

Qualifications Of True Satyagrahi

He Seeks To Convert, Not Coerce: Mahatma Reasserts Basic Principles

The four days' fast set me thinking of the qualifications required in a Satyagrahi. Though they were carefully considered and reduced to writing in 1921 they seem to have been forgotten. As Satyagraha in the form of civil disobedience is being offered or contemplated in several States, it is necessary to reiterate the qualifications and to dispel false ideas that seem to be prevalent among many workers writes Gandhiji in the current issue of "Harijan".

Moreover the greatest care necessary at the present moment when violence, not non-violence, seems to pervade the air. Indeed it may be reasonably argued that in an atmosphere surcharged with violence there is no scope for non-violence.

This argument may be carried too far, so far that non-violence may be made wholly ineffective; whereas it is claimed to be the only effective force for counteracting violence no matter how terrible. But when violence pervades the air the expression of non-violence may not be through civil disobedience.

And if it is to be civil disobedience, it must be hedged in by adequate restrictions. In Satyagraha, it is never the numbers that count; it is always the quality, more so when the forces of violence are uppermost.

Then it is often forgotten that it is never the intention of a Satyagrahi to embarrass the wrong-doer. The appeal is never to his fear; it is, must be, always to his heart. The Satyagrahi's object is to convert, not to coerce, the wrong-doer. He should avoid artificiality in all his doings. He acts naturally and from inward conviction.

Keeping these observations before his mind's eye, the reader will perhaps appreciate the following qualifications which I hold are essential for every Satyagrahi in India:

1. He must have a living faith in God, for He is his only Rock.
2. He must believe in truth and non-violence as his creed and therefore have faith in the inherent goodness of human nature which he expects to evoke by his truth and love expressed through his suffering.
3. He must be leading a chaste life and be ready and willing for the sake of his cause to give up his life and his possessions.
4. He must be a habitual khadi-wearer and spinner. This is essential for India.
5. He must be a teetotaller and be free from the use of other intoxicants in order that his reason may be always unclouded and his mind constant.
6. He must carry out with a willing heart all the rules of discipline as may be laid down from time to time.
7. He should carry out the jail rules unless they are specially devised to hurt his self-respect.

The qualifications are not to be regarded as exhaustive. They are illustrative only.

PERFUME SVATI

A UNIQUE CREATION OF SUBTLE SWEETNESS

Made from Choicest ingredients

BENGAL CHEMICAL
Calcutta : Bombay

Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, BOMBAY—2.

POHOOMULL'S Clearance Sale

STARTS TO-MORROW 27th MARCH

POHOOMULL BROS (INDIA) 275 HORNBY RD. FORT BOMBAY

Commerce Graduates Association

The 21st Annual General Meeting of the Commerce Graduates' Association was held on Saturday under the presidentship of Mr. R. E. Kumana. On the occasion the "coming of age' of the Association was celebrated.

The following Managing Committee of 15 was elected for the current year.

Mr. R. E. Kumana, Y. M. Ratana, Mr. V. P. Verde, Mr. H. G. Jhaveri, Mr. R. K. Limbuwalla, Mr. E. R. Mama, Mr. S. K. Bharucha, Mr. F. H. Valibhoy, Mr. S. P. Antia, Mr. S. A. Shah, Mr. D. P. H. Writer, Miss F. S. Patel, Mr. D. K. Kershaw, Mr. E. N Vadigar, and Mr. V. V. Saraiya.

Mr. J. K. Doshi was appointed Honorary Auditor of the Association for the year.

Mr. D. P. H. Writer Joint Honorary Secretary of the Association gave an account of the activities of the Association, which were varied. With thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

The Annual Social gathering of the Association announced for the day was postponed to a later date in the unavoidable absence of Sir Homi Mehta, President of the Association.

LADY DOCTOR MURDER CASE

Railway Police Officials Testify To Having Seen Her Alone In Carriage

BHOPAL, March 24.

The trial opened yesterday before Major G. B. Williams, Political Agent in Bhopal and Sessions Judge for Railway Hands in Central India, of Mohammed Khan, of Bhopal, for the alleged murder of Dr. (Miss) Banoobai Taraporewala, who was in charge of the Sultania Bazaar Female Hospital, Hyderabad (Deccan), in a second-class compartment of the Punjab Mail on the night of July 1, 1938, between Bhopal and Hoshangabad.

Mr. Bhawani Prasad, Public Prosecutor of Central India, Indore, conducted the prosecution.

Shanawar Ali Khan, of the Government Railway Police, Bhopal, stated that he had been told by Sub-Inspector Brown that he had seen the dead woman the previous night at Bhopal, travelling alone in a second class compartment on the Punjab Mail. The body, which had been found on the Nerbudda Bridge, was sent for post mortem examination. About 43 of her articles scattered about the railway track were seized. From a carton witness had been able to get her name and address. Witness added that on the evening of July 2 the Bombay Railway Police wired that two suitcases and a bedding, with a passport bearing the photo and address of the dead woman, were found in a second-class compartment of the Punjab Mail, the floor of which was blood-stained.

Sub-Inspector G. N. Brown, attached to the Government Railway Police at Bhopal, said that he was on platform duty on the night of July 1 and noticed a woman travelling alone in a second-class compartment of the Punjab Mail. The police next morning received intimation from Hoshangabad that the dead body of a woman had been found on the Nerbudda Bridge and he accompanied Sub-Inspector Sanawar Ali Khan to the inquest. He recognised the body as that of the woman he had noticed the previous night.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mohammed Yusuf Khan, witness stated that the compartment in which the deceased travelled was between a first and second, attached about the middle of the train. At Bombay witness examined the lavatory of the compartment in which the deceased was alleged to have been murdered, and noticed finger impressions on the basin.—A. P.

London, March 24.—Sir Maurice Peterson, the newly appointed British Ambassador to Spain, hopes to leave London about the middle of the next week to take up his appointment in Burgos.

IQBAL DAY ON APRIL 10

"He Inaugurated A New Era In Literature"

The Secretary of the Central Iqbal Day Committee has issued a statement about the proposed observance of the Iqbad Day throughout the country as well as abroad.

IQBAL DAY

He says that the celebrations at Lahore will take place on the 9th and 10th April, 1939. The last-mentioned day will be observed as the Iqbal Day. He points out that it is hardly necessary to dwell on the achievements of Iqbal and the vital importance of his message. His genius blossomed at a time when the moral and material decline of the east had reached its lowest depths. Politically, most of the eastern peoples lay prostrate at the feet of conquering powers, and it seemed as if the fate of Asia was sealed for ever. The political and economic downfall of the east was tragic enough, but still more tragic was the spiritual collapse of its peoples.

IQBAL'S MESSAGE.

Iqbal's message leapt beyond the frontiers of his country, and the whole of the East resounded with it. Under his lashings, the apathy which so long had held in bondage the peoples from Morocco to China vanished, and the slumbering east became astir with new desires, emotions, and aspirations. The energies which his spark liberated brought the untapped possibilities of life within the range of practical politics.

Literature has been called the "mirror of life"; and just as Iqbal has taught us a new philosophy of life, so has he inaugurated a new era in our literature. For centuries past the creative impulse had been dead, and our poets and writers merely ploughed the furrows left by their predecessors. Iqbal came as an iconoclast and a new builder. He has invested old forms with new meanings, brought into being a host of new words, phrases and constructions, created a world of new ideas, and employed poetry —a potent and palatable medium —for preaching a Message. So great and abiding is his influence that we may truly call the present age in eastern literature as the "Age of Iqbal".

He ends the statement by saying that we must henceforth devote our hearts and minds to the message of one whom Time gave birth after centuries of pangs, and who epitomises in himself all that is noble and great in our past, and who is the herald of our future glory and triumph.

(Continued from column 4.)

Section 136, under which the revenues of the Federation include all revenues and public moneys raised or received by the Federation; and the revenues of the province include all revenues and public moneys raised or received by a province. The transitional provisions in Section 313 (3) (b) are on the same lines.

"Imposition of fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law is not separately mentioned and is obviously covered by the category 'offences against laws' and by the general category in the concurrent legislative list 'criminal law'. The clause permitting 'expenditure of which occurred in the old Section 72 (d) (3) (III) has been omitted from the corresponding Section 78 in the new Act.

"But as section 106 (c) has, in fact, been deleted under the Government of India (Adaptation of Laws) Order, 1937, and from April 1, 1939, all such fines will be credited to the provincial revenues, it is unnecessary to consider the propriety of the deletion. Of course, under section 292, the provision would remain in force if not deleted."—A.P.

Provinces Not Entitled To Fines Collected In Cantonments

FEDERAL COURT REJECTS U. P. GOVT.'S REFERENCE

NEW DELHI, March 23.

The Federal Court to-day dismissed the United Provinces case that the fines imposed and collected in Cantonment areas should be credited to the provincial revenues.

The plaintiffs (the United Provinces Government) prayed for a declaration that certain provisions of the Cantonment Act (1924) were 'ultra vires' of the then Indian Legislature and were, therefore, not a law in force in British India when Part III of the new Constitution Act came into operation; that all fines imposed and realised by criminal courts for offences committed within the Cantonment areas in the United Provinces ought to be credited to provincial revenues; and that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover and adjust all such sums wrongly credited to Cantonment funds since 1924.

The declaration prayed that the original plaint was limited to the last two matters; but by leave of the Court the plaintiffs were allowed to amend it in order that the Court might be in a position to determine the real matter at issue in the case.

The Governor-General-in-Council, by his defence, denied that any provisions of the Cantonment Act (1924) were invalid; and he contended further that the dispute with the plaintiffs was not one which was justifiable before the Court and that the Federal Court had, therefore, no jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

LEGAL POSITION

The Chief Justice, after discussing the legal position before the new Government of India Act held that there appeared to be no ground on which the legislative competence of the Indian Legislature to enact the Cantonments Act of 1924 could successfully be challenged. He also expressed the opinion that the competence of the Indian legislature to enact the section of the Cantonment Act under which the fines were credited to the Cantonment Funds could not at any time have been made the subject of legal proceedings.

Discussing the position after the new Act came into force, the Chief Justice referred to the adaptation order and the India and Burma Transitory Provisions Order of 1937. The latter order, said His Lordship, was made under power conferred by Section 310 (1) of the Constitution Act, which recites 'inter alia' that difficulties may arise in relation to the transition from the provisions of the previous Government of India Act to the provisions of the Constitution Act and that the nature of the difficulties and of the provision which should be made for meeting them could not at the date of the passing of the Act be fully foreseen.

His Majesty is accordingly empowered to make by an Order-in-Council such temporary provision for the purpose of removing any of these difficulties as might be specified in the Order. One of the difficulties which required to be dealt with appears to have arisen from the fact that certain sources of revenue, appropriated immediately before Part III of the Constitution Act came into force for the use of provincial revenues or of certain specified local funds, became after that date an exclusively Central subject.

It would clearly have been highly inconvenient if these sources of revenue were suddenly cut off, before the provincial Governments and legislatures had had an opportunity of taking stock of the situation; and accordingly the order in question provided ('inter alia') that in every province, notwithstanding anything contained in the Constitution Act or in any Order-in-Council made thereunder, but subject to any provision to the contrary which might be made by an act of he Indian, the Federal or the Provincial Legislature, passed in the exercise of the powers respectively conferred on them by the Act, any tax, fine, penalty or other sum required by or under any law in force immediately before the commencement of Part III of the Constitution Act to be credited to any local fund or other fund should, during the two financial years next following April 1, 1937, continue to be so credited, and should not during those years, be deemed to be part of the revenues of the province.

Thus the 'status quo' was to be preserved for a period of at least two years, in the absence of legislation to the contrary; and no local fund found itself automatically and at once deprived of any existing source of revenue by the coming into force of Part III of the Constitution Act, merely because that particular source of revenue had now become a matter within the exclusive competence of the Central Legislature.

"The practical effect of the Transitory Provisions Order," observed His Lordship, "was to postpone for two years the coming into effect of so much of the adaptation order as relates to Section 106 of the Act, of 1924, that is, until April 1 of the current year. On and after that date, unless the adaptation order is amended, the fines will no longer be credited to the Cantonment Funds, but will be credited to the revenues of the province."

"In my opinion, therefore, the plaintiffs are not entitled to any of the declarations for which they ask".

As regards the jurisdiction of the Federal Court to entertain the suit the Chief Justice observed: "I have no doubt that it was competent for this court to entertain a suit for a declaration that Section 106 of the Act, of 1924 was 'ultra vires.' The Federal Court has by Section 204 (1) of the Act an exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute between the Governor-General-in-Council (or after Federation, the Federation) and any province, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question, whether of law or fact, on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends."

His Lordship concluded: "If it be said, as indeed the Advocate-General of India argued, that a declaration granted against the Governor - General - in - Council would not be binding on any Cantonment Board, I can only say that I should be very greatly surprised if a subordinate statutory body disregarded a pronouncement of this court, and I should be even more surprised if the Central Government did not take all necessary steps to see that subordinate bodies over which it is able to exercise a substantial measure of control obeyed the law as laid down by this court".

The Hon. Mr. Justice Shah Muhammad Sulaiman in a separate but concurrent judgment observed that under Section 204 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the Federal Court, to the exclusion of any other court, had original jurisdiction in any dispute between a province and the Centre if and in so far as the dispute involved any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence and or extent of a legal right depended.

Discussing the legal position in the light of the Central and Provincial Lists, His Lordship said: "Offences against laws with respect to all the matters in the first two lists are assigned to the Federation and the Provinces respectively and criminal law excluding such offences, along with criminal procedure has been put in the concurrent list. Instead of a provision as to the allocation of receipts accruing in respect of particular subjects, we now have

(Continued in Col. 1)

A FASCINATING ROMANCE FROM THE FRONTIER TO RANK AMONGST THE FRONT-RANK PRODUCTIONS OF THE YEAR!....

SHE CAME FACE TO FACE WITH DEATH.....THERE WAS THE QUESTION OF LOVE, LAND AND LIBERTY..... BUT..... ANOTHER MAN PAID THE PRICE.

MEET THE BLOOMING ROSE of the SCREEN ROSE

in

THE RIFLE GIRL

DIRECTOR: CHOWDHARY

Takes you on the Border-Land of India, where the man dies for love, loyalty and liberty!.....

WITH ★ P. JAIRAJ ★ ★ YEFFENDI

A SAROJ—NANABHAI DESAI PRODUCTION

Time: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.

Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 1-45 p.m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA :: LAMINGTON ROAD

A "SUPREME" Release with Supreme Entertainment!

Around Theatre & Film Land

AND NOW MEET THE

Not-So-Modest G.B.S.!

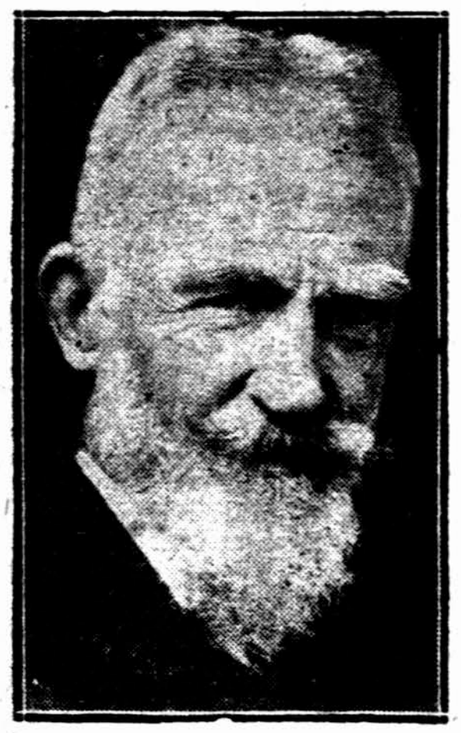
British Dramatist Pats Himself On Back

Mr. George Bernard Shaw has been given the annual award of the Hollywood Academy of Motion-Picture Arts and Sciences for the year's best-written screen play, "Pygmalion".

The following is reproduced from "The Star", London:—

When I talked with G.B.S. about the honour, he said:

It's an insult for them to offer me any honour. They might as



BERNARD SHAW

well send some honour to King George VI for being the only King in England.

Of course it's a good film. It's the only film, but it wouldn't have been if Hollywood had made it.

They would have used my name as a famous author, and then handed the play to a call-boy or someone to 'adapt' for the films.

They always assume that if a man is a well-known writer he knows nothing about a film story whereas I know all about it. That's my profession.

Take the Mikado. They've assumed that Sullivan didn't know how to write, and did it for him. The result is terrible. The film is half full of utter nonsense.

In order to make a success you've got to film the play as it was written.

With their wonderful camera work, scenic effects and technique. America could make wonderful films if only they would learn that.

"PERFECT" SCENES

Although he declares that the award means nothing to him, Mr. Shaw is delighted with the success of "Pygmalion".

"The one person who deserves a very large share of praise," he says, "is Mr. Laurence Irving—and I have hardly seen his name mentioned.

"Some of the scenes he designed and arranged were perfect—like old Dutch paintings."

SHAW'S NEXT

Second person to call and congratulate Mr. Shaw was Gabriel Pascal, the Hungarian, who produced "Pygmalion."

Together they were discussing the next Shaw films—understood to be "The Doctor's Dilemma' and "The Devil's Disciple"—for which it is rumoured that Clark Cable is coming from America.

"I hope to see all my plays filmed," he told me.

"I've always wanted to, but they've got to be done as I wrote them."

In Hollywood They Are Always

DUPLICATING NATURE FOR FILMS

(BY J. P. MILES)

If the motion picture industry had to rely on nature for special effects, never a film would be made.

This is no idle statement, but one to which directors, producers and cameramen chorus a lusty assent for they know that nature's most spectacular phenomena are ineffective as far as the cinema is concerned.

Take for an instance the sun's steadfast refusal over several weeks to shine bright enough for night scenes in Samuel Goldwyn's "The Cowboy and the Lady."

With aching reminiscence of this occasion and the ensuing weeks of waiting on location, Gregg Toland, A.S.C., cinematographer for Goldwyn, looked forward with some misgiving and trepidation towards the making of Emily Bronte's classic "Wuthering Heights."

CREATING STORMS

Now, Wuthering Heights is the name of a farmhouse in the northernmost corner of England's Yorkshire and they have very bad weather there indeed. There are windstorms, thunder showers and magnificent displays of lightning; there are blizzards and fogs which cover the countryside in a clammy blanket.

Naturally, California's superlative climate could not be counted on to produce these changes to suit Mr. Goldwyn's schedule for production so the company turned to Paul Widlicska, "miracle man" of the special effects department.

He is a mild, sandy-haired little fellow who stares benignly at the world through spectacles. In a crowd he would pass unnoticed yet he pulls earthquakes, forest fires, blizzards and floods out of his sleeve on the slightest provocation.

As a faker of nature, Widlicska has a wholesome respect for the caprices of the elements and he has studied them in virtually all their forms.

Rain to most people is just water falling and spoiling a picnic or turning the backyard into a sea of mud. To Widlicska, it is immediately classified for future reference. The apparant mood of the rain, the density of the fall, the behaviour of the drops as they slant or fall straight to earth all are catalogued against that time when he will be required to duplicate just such a storm at the studio.

Precipitation (that's rain) comes in many forms within a sound stage. It can be sprayed out of perforated pipes as gently as a mist to patter softly on window panes or it can be increased in gradual crescendo by adding more pipes, enlarging the holes until torrents crash on the roof and cascade over the gutters onto the ground below.

"SOLLY THE SERPENT"

During scenes of this sort, Widlicska usually calls in "Solly the Serpent", his own brainchild, a silent wind machine which came into being when soundy pictures banned the roaring motors ad flailing propellors of the older mechanical contrivances.

"Solly's" body, with fans, blowers and motors stands outside the stage and the wind is transported to the scene of action through huge brown canvas tubes which are supported by hoops of wood and metal. His great length and general resemblance to a mythical sea monster gave him his name.

Lightning, which Widlicska achieves through co-operation of the electrical department, is simulated with an open carbon arc of as many as ten electrodes mounted on either side of an exaggerated pair of shears. An electrician, garbed like a Martian with protective clothing and a welder's mask swings the electrodes together. The resulting flash is blinding.

FICTITIOUS FROST

Falling snow is perhaps one of movieland's most publicized imitations of nature and there are few, even outside the industry, who do not know that a brand of untoasted and bleached cornflake serve the purpose.

What they don't know, however, is that a mixture of stale beer and epsom salts, brewed together by Widlicska's own touch is daubed on window panes to imitate frost. For heavier deposits of rime, Goldwyn's "miracle man" adds varying quantities of paraffin to the mixture and is thereby able to build up the brew to the desired thickness.

On the ground, where the shimmer and sparkle of snow is desired a raw and finely powdered gypsum is used. Because of its crystalline formation, the facets reflect light in a way which puts even crusted snow somewhat to shame.

And, just in case the sound department would like to hear footsteps crunching over packed snow, Widlicska developed system of having some of his assistants walk over gravel which has been covered by a blanket. The resulting sound track is a perfect deception.

When the barren moors of "Wuthering Heights" are to be covered by fog for the picture, Widlicska will haul out his special mist machines and go to work.

Even in this field of nature-faking there are degrees of intensity. He pours water over dry ice (carbon dioxide, compressed ond frozen) to produce a slight haze. As the fog thickens, he adds oil, Nujol or some other mineral oil.

He claims to have produced the first medical curative fog when, under doctor's orders he added eucalyptus oil to his mist mixer and produced a fog in which it would be safe for Merle Oberon to work even though she was suffering from a slight cold.

For years and years Widlicska has been at his work. He would not want another kind of employment, in this he finds scope for his initiative and imagination.

Next he wants to try hs hand at a tidal wave.

And he'll probably make one.

* * * *

Prior to entering motion pictures, Buck Jones, currently starred in Paramount's "Me And My Gal", drove racing cars for a living. Jones also a wild-west performer before turning to films.

INTRODUCING

Modest Spencer Tracy

Academy Award Winner Of The Year

(By Brian Young)

Someone else can always take the glory for anything that Spencer Tracy accomplishes.

It's a peculiar trait of his character that he never wants to be the winner. He would rather see another person getting the credit.

When he first won the Academy Award (he has won it again this year for "Boys' Town") for his work in "Captains Courageous," he insisted that Paul Muni did a better job in "The Life of Emile Zola" turning in the finest piece of adult acting of 1937. His own nomination for the award, however, would have been Freddie Bartholomew, "because Freddie was so perfect in his portrayal in "Captains Courageous" that he made me look good, too."

Similarly Tracy believed that Victor Fleming should have received the directorial award. To hear the star talk, you'd think that everyone else who worked on the picture did a marvellous job, and that Tracy just happened to be there.

Tracy is a Fleming fan, believes him one of the greatest directors in the business. Ready to leave on a long deferred vacation when he completed "Mannequin" with Joan Crawford, he allowed Fleming to talk him into remaining at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer long enough to appear with Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Test Pilot."

EXCESS BAGGAGE

"It's a perfect role for you," Fleming assured him, "and anyway I need you to make the picture a success."

"You need me," laughed Tracy, "when you've got Gable and Myrna! Don't be silly. I'd just clutter up the scenery."

Ignoring the fact that he once almost stole honours from Gable and Jeanette MacDonald as the priest in "San Francisco," Tracy still insisted that he was excess baggage even while promising Fleming that he'd play the mechanic, Gunner Sloane "just for him."

This self-effacing actor gets more enjoyment out of pushing someone ahead or him, than succeeding himself.

To go back down the list of his successes in the past two years, if you believe Tracy it was Fritz Lang whose direction made "Fury" the success it was.

It was W. S. Van Dyke II and the association with Gable and Jeanette MacDonald, that won Spencer applause in "San Francisco."

It was William Powell, Jean Harlow and Myrna Loy who "carried him along" in "Libelled Lady."

It was, as aforementioned, Victor Fleming and young Bartholomew in "Captains Courageous."

He explains "Big City" by assuring you that "anyone could look good with Luise Rainer." And the same holds true of Joan Crawford and "Mannequin."

HE TRIES!

When "Test Pilot" was the success anticipated of it, it was because of everyone but Tracy, and so on down the list of his films.

Oh, he admits that he tries to

(Continued on page 29).

"NAV-JEEVAN" ARRIVES

HANSA

BOMBAY TALKIES' New Film At Roxy

New Film At Roxy

The outstanding release of the week is 'NAV-JEEVAN,' the Bombay Talkies new film, which was released at Roxy yesterday.

It is a light-hearted comedy, introducing Hansa as the Bombay Talkies' new star discovery. In the male lead is Rama Shukul who rose to public favour in "Bhabi."

Others notable in the cast are Mumtaz Ali, V. H. Desai, Saroj Borker, Pithawala, Rai Mohan and M. Nazir.

RAMA SHUKUL

MODEST SPENCER TRACY

(Continued from page 28).

do a good job of his roles, that he tries to make them believable, life-like characters. He will even admit that he lives for acting, that he has to express himself in drama and that he wouldn't know what to do with himself if he didn't have an acting job.

But he came to the top the hard way, beginning by virtually "spear-carrying" on Broadway. The set-backs he met on the way up tampered him. He knows that some of the people who used to look down on him now look up to him, and he'd rather not acquire too lofty an opinion of himself.

HOLLYWOOD'S BEST

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

HOLLYWOOD: (By Mail).

Bette Davis, Spencer Tracy and Frank Capra were picked as Hollywood's "best" when the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences gave its awards for the best pictures and performances of 1938.

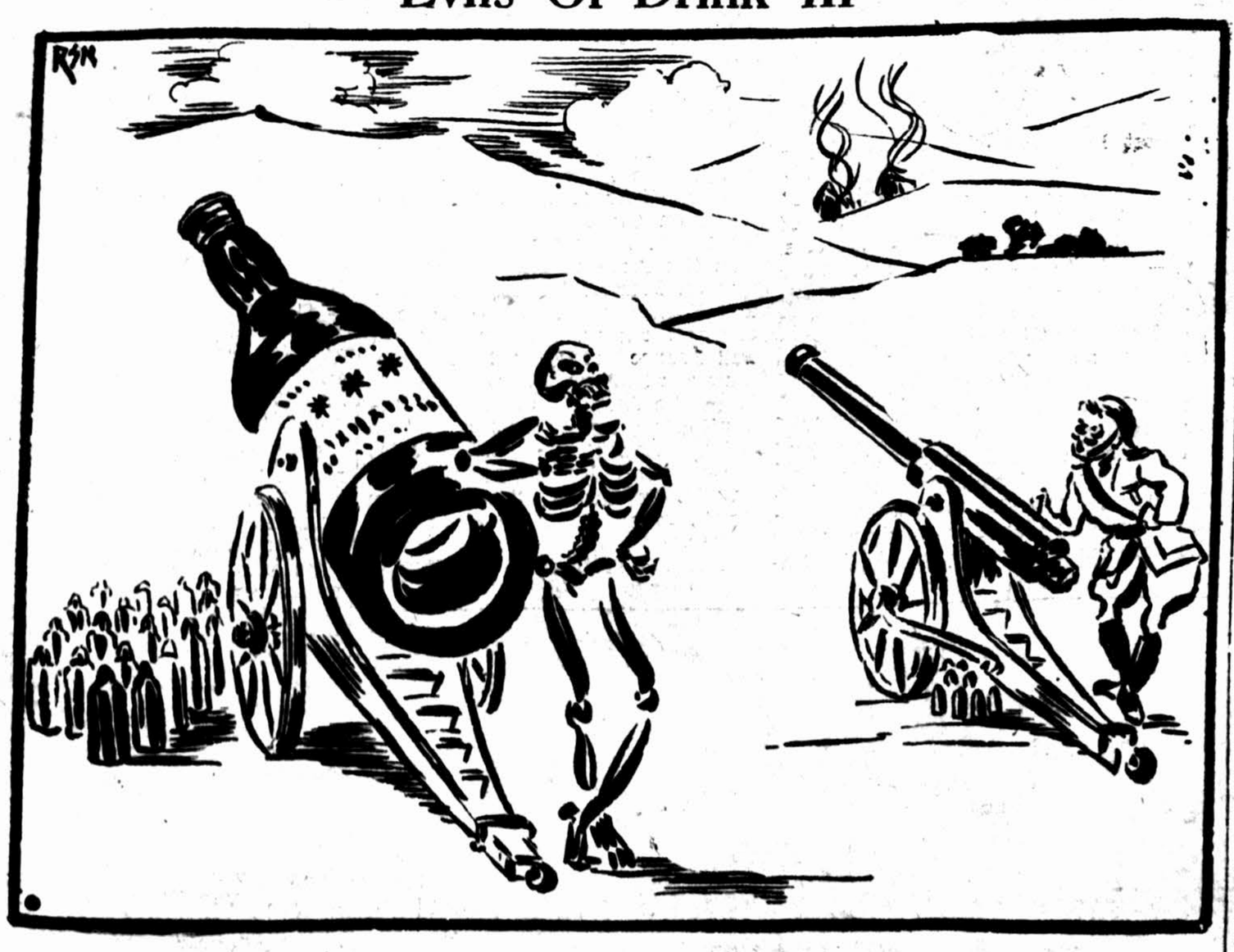
Bette Davis was declared the best actress for her performance in "Jezebel," and Spencer Tracy as the best actor for "Boys' Town." Frank Capra took the director's award with "You Can't Take It With You," which was voted the best production of the year.

The trophies—gold-plated statuettes—were presented to the winners at a £5-a-head banquet attended by all the leaders of the film colony.

This is the second time that Miss Davis and Mr. Tracy have taken the individual awards.

The award for the best-written screen play was given for Mr. George Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion," being awarded jointly to Mr. Shaw and Messrs. W. P. Lipscomb, Cecil Lewis and Ian Dalrymple, who adapted the play for the screen.

Evils Of Drink—III



THE GUNS SEND A SHELL SEVEN MILES.

The Bottle Sends Disaster through Seven Generations. Courtesy: Bombay Prohibition Propaganda Board.

PUNJAB CONGRESS COMMITTEE DISPUTE

Kitchlew's Election Upheld

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 25.

The A.I.C.C. Office announces:—"The President has upheld the election of Dr. Kitchlew as President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee. Elections of the General Secretary and the Financial Secretary are held invalid and Dr. Kitchlew has been requested to convene a meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee for election of these office-bearers and to transact other formal business.'

It may be recalled that Mr. Narsinha, Acting General Secretary of the A.I.C.C., was deputed by Acharya Kripalani, the then General Secretary, to enquire and report on the dispute in the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee regarding the above controversy.—United Press.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week-ended Friday 24th March 1939 amounted to £260,000.—Reuter

RAJKOT STATE DEFENCE

Virawalla's Allegations

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, March 25.

Contents of papers which were wanted by the Federal Court and now mostly submitted by Mr. Virawala on the State's behalf produce State's case stating circumstances under which the Thakore Sahib signed the Settlement arrived at between Sardar Patel and the Thakore. Blame according to the State opinion has been thrown upon Sardar Patel. The State ventures to say that there was no discontent among the Subjects except among Congressmen from outside who had roused agitation.

The Thakore was not prepared to see his subjects living in a disturbed state and thus a settlement was reached.

The defence goes on that the State Council could not appropriately agree with it as it opined that the Thakore was not so empowered to do such things without thinking about his prerogative. These were the reasons which caused the resumption of the second struggle.

The Defence further states:

Gandhiji seeing the movement suppressed, arrived here in the guise of peacemaker. Lastly it implores higher authorities to give Thakore a chance to bestow on his subjects, reforms according to his free will and pacify the situation.

SIX ENGINES FIGHT FIRE AT ARGYLE ROAD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Six fire engines fought flames and clouds of smoke early this morning to extinguish a fire which broke out at Argyle Road.

The fire was noticed at about 1-30 a.m. Immediately fire engines from Bycula, commanded by Mr. Norman Coombs and other fire engines from different stations repaired to the scene and put out the fire after an hour's hard struggle. The damage is estimately at Rs. 45,000.

LADY MOTORISTS' INDIAN TOUR

QUETTA, March 25.

Two lady motorists Miss Louise Maria Salm an American and Signoria Olga Di Blasi of Italian nationality have arrived in Quetta from Europe travelling in a Ford car. They left Trieste in Italy in the beginning of November and have done the journey to India by land in stages. They were held up in Dalbadin on the Nokkundi section for a few days as recent rains in Baluchistan had rendered the roads impassable. Their future programme is unsettled but they propose to tour whole of India during the course of next three months after which they intend to travel back to Italy by land through Afghanistan.—A.P.

STUDENTS SEIZE UNIVERSITY BUILDING

QUITO, March 25.

Strong measures have been taken to break widespread strike movement in Ecuador. The police used teargas to disperse the strikers at cotton factory and evicted students, who seized University building here and held it for three days.

Strikers included city's transport workers and electricians. In the provinces troops guarded electric plants.—Reuter.

Republic Baffles Fascist Onslaught

Miss Mary Lowson On Inherent Solidarity Of Govt. Forces

THE REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT OF SPAIN BAFFLES FASCIST ONSLAUGHTS BY ITS INHERENT STRENGTH AND SOLIDARITY, ITS SOCIAL SERVICES AND HUMANE LEGISLATION ENSURING REAL FREEDOM AND EQUALITY TO ALL SECTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY, SAYS MISS MARY LOWSON, MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL BRIGADE (WHO ARRIVED IN BOMBAY BY S.S| "NARKUNDA" ON THURSDAY AFTER SPENDING TWO YEARS IN SPAIN) TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF "THE CHRONICLE," WHO MET HER AT THE HARBOUR.

MISS LOWSON SAID: —

Recently Catalonia fell into Fascist hands. Since May 1938, this province has been severed by land from the rest of Republican Spain, owing to the Fascists reaching the Mediterranean and taking Castellon and the other eastern posts. Until now however, they had failed to take the three principal towns and two main seaports of Spain, Madrid, Valencia and Barcelona. From this point of view this is their major victory. However there are factors which detract from the value of the victory. Their plan was to at once seize Madrid using the victorious Italian troops which had marched into Barcelona and towards the frontier of France. The English and French Governments at once recognised Franco and the Fascist rebel forces in Spain as a government saying that although that had not yet control of Madrid they had most of the Spanish territory and also in seizing Catalonia they had control of the industrial area of Spain. The true position is that the whole of the port of Barcelona and the surrounding whares and buildings have been destroyed by Italian and German bombardments, Italian 'planes coming from the Balearics and being used mostly for this work. Many industrial towns such as Felain de Guixols have been destroyed as well as factories in other areas. This too was one of the richest agricultural areas of Spaniard and contain large forests of cork trees.

PEASANTS FLEE IN TERROR

When the Fascists were advancing into Catalonia, a great number of the peasants fled in terror taking with them in many cases flocks of sheep, goats, their horses and other domestic animals, those peasants not able to escape and fearing Fascist reprisals have gone into hiding, so the agricultural life has ceased. During the intense bombardments which caused the deaths of thousands of the fleeing refugees the cork forests were set on fire and destroyed. The returning Republican troops blew up bridges and destroyed railway lines making communication with France difficult. Indeed the frontier has been closed, being allowed to cater France from Spain since the evacuation also all air communications which were carried on regularly with the Republican Government have now ceased between Catalonia and France.

TASK FOR FASCISTS

The Fascists are faced with many problems, political and otherwise, the Fascist party of Spain represented by the Falangists are wanting complete control, they and the Italian Forests have already had armed disagreements regarding the control of the area near the port. The Falangists disagree too with the Carlists who represent the Monarchist party. In the first few days in Barcelona 600 Republicans were executed and "La Depeche of Loulouse" France states that the police are making continuous arrests in Barcelona, severe action being taken against the transport workers.

The restoration of the port destroyed by German and Italian bombs is under consideration. The Italians estimate that this will cost hundreds of millions of pesetas and the most optimistic forecast is that it will take at least two years. Millions of pounds worth of property, banks, hotels, houses, shops, etc., have also been destroyed by bombardments in the city, and towns as Figueras, Giuscols and Port Bon have simply been wiped out of existence. The absence of raw materials together with the destruction of factories makes manufacture of goods impossible The wages raised to fifteen pesetas a day by the Republican Government have been dropped to three pesetas to six pesetas by the Nationalists, the inadequacy of this wage can be judged by the fact that prison authorities are paid four and a half pesetas for each prisoner per day. This leads to sabotage and general discontent amongst the people. There is also a shortage of good which is being partly met by shipments of food from Italy, who although lacking supplies for her own people is at present sending food both to Abyssinia and Spain. Reports say it is impossible to provide areas which are coming under military control with supplies, one report stated that it seemed all were becoming tired of the war. This may party explain why the attack on Madrid which was to be carried out immediately has not yet taken place.

HITLER'S PUPPET.

England and France attempted to take advantage of the disturbed conditions by using General Casada who worked with General Miaja, former defender of Madrid, to make a peace in Spain favourable to themselves and demanding the withdrawal of Italian troops. Franco, who being a puppet of Hitler and Mussolini was not free to deal with France and England and would or could not accept their terms. However, Casada and Miaja formed a New Council of National Defence, forcing Dr. Negrin and his supporters to flee to France. The people of Central Spain from Valencia to Madrid and Almeria have risen against this Council and have declared they will have peace only if Spain is for the Spaniards that they will not tolerate foreign interference and will fight to the last if this is forced on them.

Their conditions are much more difficult to-day. Franco has declared a blockade on all shipping to Spanish Republican ports and has seized ships bound for Valencia. At the same time the Government remains the legal Government of Spain as long as it holds any territory. It is for the future to decide what will happen. The Italians have a base in Spain to attack Franco at the moment their troops are not allowed on the frontier, the Spanish troops being stationed there.

In the event of Italy declaring war on France, Republican Spain and France would at least have a common enemy. When England and France recognized Franco, Russia withdrew her delegate from the League of Non-Intervention saying it had ceased to exist. Now if the democracies form a united front against the Fascist aggressors the war in Spain may enter yet another phase.

The united front of the Republican forces in Spain has made it possible for them to carry on a war in which they have been outnumbered in troops. Owing to the unequal operation of the Non-Intervention Pact by which the rebel and invading forces receive all the war and other necessary materials while the legal Government was not allowed to bring war material in open markets, they have the whole time been badly armed and equipped in comparison with the Italian troops and German and Italian air force which have used from the first all means of terrorist warfare against the civil population as well as the militia.

On the Government side all political differences have been sunk Anarchists, Communists, and Socialists, left Republicans supported by the Intellectuals and the peasantry have put up what must be considered the most heroic resistance of all time. They have armed, trained, organised social and educational services and fought a war against overwhelming odds at the same time.

Until this stage the rebels have received the support of England and France who now realize the danger of carrying this policy any further. The Fascists of all countries can no longer give this concealed support to Italy and Germany in Spain without endangering their own personal interests. Germany with her almost unopposed successes in Czechoslovakia and Austria, Italy with her seizure of the Balearics and Catalonia are not in the mood to make concessions to any power Franco states that no loan will be accepted from France or England, that as the Nationalists have defended their interests in Spain, France and England should consider it an obligation to send them money free of interest. Without money, ammunition and food supplies from England and France the rebels and their supporters might find it impossible to bring the war in Spain to a successful conclusion.

One thing is certain, Fascism is contrary to the free and independent nature of the Spanish people. In spite of the privations, horrors and hardships of the years of war, Spanish people have tasted freedom and equality, they have benefited by the thousands of schools opened by the Republican Government, by social services and the humane legislation, never well a political victory over the people be possible in Spain and Mussolini states the war will not be ended until this is obtained.

Travancore Struggle Postponed

But Government Not To Reconsider Situation

TRIVANDRUM, March 25.

Enquiries made in official quarters regarding steps contemplated by the Government in consequence of the latest developments in connection with Civil Disobedience by the State Congress in Travancore have elicited the information that it has been observed that the present President of the State Congress Mr. N. S. Krishna Pillai has given instructions that the launching of the Civil Disobedience campaign is postponed, that members of the State Congress must prepare the country for the forthcoming struggle and that workers should go on with instructing people in the technique of non-violent direct action.

Official opinion therefore seems to be that the Civil Disobedience Movement has not been given up or even suspended and that therefore there is no occasion for Government to reconsider the situation as they would have done in case of 'bona fide' suspension of Civil Disobedience activities—A. P.

ENTIRE Revolution IN FANCY SHIRTINGS
IN "ASTRA"
SEEMILLS TRADE MARK ON EVERY 2 YARDS SELVAGE
MANUFACTURED BY:-
THE BANGALORE WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS CO: LTD: BANGALORE
No stripes. No checks, something quite different!
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:- BRIJMOHAN KRISHANPRASAD 336A Kalbadevi, BOMBAY 2.

M. L. A. On Abduction Charge

Prosecution Witnesses Give Details Of Movements

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

DHULIA, MARCH 22.

THE CASE WAS HEARD TO-DAY BEFORE THE FIRST CLASS CITY MAGISTRATE, DHULIA, IN WHICH (1) DASHARATH KALOO (2) BHILA, (3) NAMDEO, (4) OMKAR OTARAM AND (5) NAMDEORAO BUDHAJI MARATHE (PATIL) M.L.A. ARE PROSECUTED UNDER 365, 365|109, 368, 342 346, 342—346|109 SECTIONS OF I.P.C. FOR AN ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT BAI RESHMABAI, AND CAUSE HER WRONGFUL DETENTION, WITH A VIEW TO EXTRICATE ANYA PATIL AND POLICE PATIL, HIS FRIEND.

Dhondiram Kashinath, a witness for the Prosecution, stated in his evidence, that he was serving in New Sardar Grih Hotel of Nasik. Bai Reshma, came and stopped there for a day with accused No. 1 on the last Dassera Day. At about four in the evening accused No. 4 came there paid off the hotel bills and all of them went by a motor car. After a month or so, a C.I.D. Inspector came to his hotel, and his statement was recorded.

Cross examined by Mr. Kotwal, defence counsel for accused No. 1-4 he stated that, he came to Dhulia on the 20th inst. and stopped at local Police club. He attended the court, when the case was heard on 21st and 22nd but could not say as to whether Reshmabai or any of the accused attended the court. He was all the while in the adjoining room of the court, but did not know, whether the evidence of Bai Reshma was recorded. Nor did he see the lady attending the Police club. He identified Mr. Joshi, Head Constable, while shown to him.

Kotwal:—Will you, Mr. Joshi, please go out of the court room?

Prosecution:—I object to this. He can't go.

Kotwal:—Mr. Joshi, is directly connected with this case from the very beginning and has an important role.

Mr. Karbhari:—I shall explain this. This gentleman is standing here. He goes out and comes back. This is going on continuously. Either he should sit here all along, or go out of the court. So that there should not be any room for suspicion.

Replying to the Cross Exam. Dhondiram said Mr. Purandare C.I.D. Inspector and Mr. Joshi stopped here in the Police club. Before these men came to Nasik and stopped in the hotel, he did not know whether that particular room was vacant or occupied. He was not serving there from January 20, 1938. He attended the guests of the hotel. The manager received payments. He gives rereipts to those only, who demand it. When C.I.D. Inspector came for investigation along with accused No. 1 and two constables, all of them stopped in this very hotel. He saw the car belonging to accused No. 5, often passing the Dhulia Police Club and accused No 4 drove the car.

Replying to Mr. Karbhari, he said he attended on accused No. I and Bai Reshma. He could not say whether there were any more guests; nor he could say, when these men left and how they left.

He could remember the lady because his statement was recorded by the Police.

Next witness for the Prosecution was Mr. Joshi, manager of Badshahi Boarding House Poona. He stated, he knew accused No. 5 as he was a councillor on 24|9|38 he came there with a lady, a baby and a gent. After taking bath accused No. 5 went out and returned at about four in the evening and soon, all of them left the hotel. He was in hurry, and he told his name 'Narayan' but since he knew him as 'Namdeorao' he also wrote the latter name in a bracket, but did not strike out the former name. He had gone upstairs, to see whether these guests were properly attended to, and saw the lady there.

Replying to Mr. Karbhari he said according to Police regulations, registers for the guests was maintained. He served there as a manager, from the very beginning.

No signature nor name of accused No. 5 were entered into the register, as he was stopping there for a short time, but admitted that, he was expected to enter these as guest who attended his hotel even for a couple of hours.

Accused No. 5 had also visited this hotel in the month of July and September and that time his name and signature were entered

The Police did not ask for the registers of these months. The Police came there for investigation with Bai Reshma and one Laxman Patil.

In this hotel many councillors stop including Congressites and non-Congressites Laxman Patil very often came to Congress M.L.A.'s. Generally the entries in English were in his handwriting. But Receipt No. 252 was in Marathi and that was entered by him alone. Generally he used to take down names of all. He could not say why he wrote 'Namadeorao', though the name was told to be 'Narayan'.

Mr. Karbhari:—Did you ever expect that you shall have to attend the Court, and with this foresight you made this correction.

Mr. Joshi:—No.

Continuing his reply to Mr. Karbhari he stated that C.I.D. Inspector, did not make any Panchnama about these two names, when the register and bill book were taken possession by Police. He came to Dhulia on 20th March. In his Poona hotel there are separate Bath rooms. They were not in the same room where passengers lodged. He knew Bai Reshma had taken her bath in this 'general' bath room.

Mr. Kundanmal a clerk of a Marwari Landlord from Poona was then examined by the Prosecution. He said the lady and accused No. 1 were stopping in his tenements for a month. Rent was paid in advance by one Kisanlal.

Replying to questions from Mr. Karbhari he said, the room occupied by these men was on a main road side. At a furlong's distance there is a Police Station. He did not know whether Police were present at station for all the twenty four hours.

After executing this business the Court was adjourned till tomorrow.

Rao Sahib Kurlekar appeared for the Prosecution while accused No. 1-4 were defended by Mr. Kotwal and Mr. Karbhari defended accused No. 5.

"Haldi-Kunku" gathering at the fourth anniversary day celebration of the Rohidas (Harijan) Mahila Mandal, Parel, when Mrs. Manoramabai Sathe presided.

Satyagraha Before Sind Secretariat

100 Arrests Include 19 Ladies: Jathas Squat Before Assembly Gates

KARACHI, March 25.

Scenes reminiscent of the C. D. movement were witnessed to-day when thousands of people gathered round the Secretariat, where the Sind Assembly is in session, to offer "satyagraha". The police with lathis blocked the gates preventing the "satyagrahis" from entering the compound. European sergeants and high officials were also present.

Jathas are arriving from different quarters of the city and sitting in front of the gates. After the arrest of the first two batches of ladies numbering 19, no further arrest was made till 2 in the afternoon. When the Assembly adjourned for recess, over hundred arrests were made.

It is alleged that the "satyagrahis" were roughly handled by police. Seth Prataprai, a prominent member of the Hindu Party, announced on the floor of the Assembly that he was hit with a cane. This behaviour of the police intensified feelings, and a vehement attack on the police conduct was made in the Assembly by a cut motion of the Congress under "Police Administration".

Twenty persons are fasting in front of the Secretariat. They will not take food until the "Om Mandli" is banned.

A sensation was caused in the House when youngmen in the Visitors' Gallery jumped on their seats, waved red flags and shouted "Om Mandli 'barbad'."

The Speaker ordered the police to drive them out and restore order, which was done

Among the persons arrested today were two aged women of 60 and 55 and young boys of 12. Enquiries in official circles show that Government do not propose to prosecute the "satyagrahis". They will be taken to an out-of-the-way place and released. Government's intention was to arrest leaders.—United Press.

ALLAHBUX MINISTRY

No Confidence Motion Tabled?

KARACHI, March 25.

It is understood that a no-confidence motion against the Allahbux Ministry will be tabled to-day to be discussed during the next week, when the Hindu members and Hindu Ministers, who are absent to-day will be in a position to vote.—United Press.

"EXTREMELY UNFAIR AND INVIDIOUS"

Indian Merchants Chamber On Trade Agreement

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber have sent a telegram to the Commerce Department of the Government of India regarding the Indo-British Trade Agreement:—"Considering the new Indo-British Trade Agreement as extremely unfair, unjust and invidious. Looking to the importance of the agreement it should have been made available to the Chambers of Commerce and other representative institutions in sufficient time to enable them to study the questions dealt with by the Agreement. The Committee consider it a matter of great regret that Government after having appointed unofficial advisers have chosen to shelve their advice and their suggestions and drawn up a new agreement with the British Government. Such an agreement should always be based upon the principles of a fair "quid pro quo," an element which is found to be mainly lacking here."

18 KILLED IN BALCONY COLLAPSE

JAIPUR: March 24.

Fifteen women and three children were killed and about 20 other injured as the result of the collapse of the balcony of a house in Mahensar.

It is stated that, while the funeral of Thakur Narain Singhji was passing, the balcony of the house was packed with women and children spectators. Suddenly the balcony gave way under the weight. Many of the victims were crushed and met with instantaneous death. The injured persons were immediately removed to hospital.—A. P.

"INDIA IS INDIVISIBLE"

States Can't Be Ulsters And Provinces Irelands, Says Pattabhi

MASULIPATAM, Mar. 24.

"We cannot visualise a Federation composed of water-tight and air-tight, idea-tight and ideal-tight compartments. That would not be a Federation but the very negation of it,' observes Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, ex-President of the All-India States People's Conference, in a rejoinder to Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer's latest statement.

Dr. Pattabhi says: "I hardly expected a controversy to develop out of my statement regarding the States and the Congress. One may describe the 'encroachment' as 'annexation.' Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer calls it 'absorption'. May I say it is really 'assimilation.

"In India the States cannot be Ulsters and the provinces Irelands. They must all be of piece—with, however, the individuality of each State impressed in its policy, socio-economic structure—peculiar type of rural development and democracy varying from 'panchayat' organisation to responsible Government. All provinces are not alike, nor will all States be so. The provinces differ one from the other even in the matter of reparations to political sufferers. Yet the Working Committee does not overbear them. Even so the Working Committee will neither annex the States nor absorb them, but would like to assimilate their ideals of work to those of the Congress. The Princes will be constitutional monarchs. Their chief ministers will be men who have been elected upon an election manifesto, which necessarily varies from State to State but which over all the States bears a certain resemblance to that of their elder sister—the provinces. We would not like to encroach upon the preserves of the States any more than the Viceroy proposes to do. He prescribes constitutional rules in the major States and amalgamation of the minor ones. We interpret these expressions in the light of the fact that India is one and indivisible. India has a fundamental unity of life, and her reform programmes, therefore, cannot materially differ in Mysore and Madras. While Kerala copies the system of obligatory partition from us who follow the Mithakshara Law, we are trying to copy the Kerala customs of giving a share to our women in our property. This is neither annexation nor absorption, but assimilation. Likewise, we want Travancore and Mysore to copy prohibition, while we may copy the ideals of cleanliness of Travancore and neatness of Mysore."

Referring to Congress organisation in the States, Dr. Pattabhi says: "The Congress has committees in the States. Their functions however were not closely defined up to Haripura, where really they were circumscribed. Much progress has since been made in the ideals of the people of the States. At Tripuri, there is a distinct change corresponding to and called for by the changed times and conditions. Our Provincial Congress Committees, let it be remembered, contain representatives of States as much as of provinces. The States people's representatives are on the A.-I.C.C. in common with those of the people of the provinces. When the election manifesto of the year 1937 was framed, the former had as much a hand in it as the latter. Where then is the enormity in saying or suggesting that when the election manifesto of the States people is drawn up, the provinces may help to shape it in common with the States even as the States had earlier a hand in common with the provinces in shaping the election manifesto of the provinces? Here is a non-official Federation already at work, and if one day there be an official Federation, it will be similarly circumstanced".—United Press.

PROHIBITION WEEK IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 19)

foreboding of such ominous consequences. When the "dry" experiment was started in Ahmedabad some time ago, Government was told that there were difficulties in the way. Government took up the work with great courage, and he was glad to say—and anybody who could go there and see for himself would vouch for it—that the experiment was successful. It had even exceeded the bounds of their expectations, because they had expected that two to three thousand people would ask for permits for the maintenance of the liquour shops, but now actually two to three hundred people had asked for it, with the result that a large number of people and their dependents were now spending their money, which they otherwise would have spent for drinks, for buying clothes and articles of food and other daily necessities.

Bombay was a great city and an industrial centre and as such difficulties which could be visualised in an ordinary city could be visualised here also. The index figures for the consumption of liquor in this Province was twice that of Madras and four times that of Bengal. Therefore, the evil in this Province was necessarily more deep ridden. The revenue derived from this source was three and a half crores out of a total revenue of twelve crores in this Province. And a crore and twenty lakhs of rupees was derived from the town alone.

There were some critics to this policy. But he was sure that there was hardly anybody who thought that in this country, drinking of liuor in any shape or form was either necessary or respectable.

Some people thought that drink was not taboo. Islam forbade it. Hindus considered it a sin, and so also other religions. But apart from such considerations, considerations of the train of evils which accompanied and followed the habit of drink, weighed more.

SUFFICIENT WARNINGS GIVEN

It had been suggested that a certain quantity of liquor was good, it being considered to have nutritious value. But experiments, conducted by doctors, had definitely shown results to the contrary. Others said that there should have been given sufficient warning, and that Government should hasten slowly. For 50 years Congress had been clamouring for the removal of that evil. Again, when Congress took up office, Dr. Gilder had announced the policy of Government with regard to Prohibition. Were not these warnings sufficient? Those who had no objections to the policy and thought that it was an evil and that, therefore, it should be eradicated, should, in his opinion, say that it should be started at once and Government would overcome any difficulties.

In the past it seemed to him that Prohibition had not been taken in all earnestness. Like the adage, "as the Kings, so were their subjects," people followed their rulers, and nothing tangible was done.

There were some people who said that the Prohibition policy trampled upon the civil liberty of an individual. It was surprising that such arguments were trotted out, because the civil liberty of an individual in that case did not arise. The evil affected the very society and corroded the very spirit of the people. Could it be advanced as an argument that people should be allowed to commit suicide or else their civil liberties would be curtailed or crushed?

APPEAL TO PARSIS

The Parsis claimed that as a result of implementing the Prohibition policy of Government a number of people would be unemployed. While admitting that there would be some unemployment, he pointed out that a little loss of money on their part would be an immense gain to the country. He appealed to that community to bear with the Government, because the policy was essential in the interests of the country.

It had also to be remembered that more than the Parsis the Bhandaris would be affected. Thousands of them would be left unemployed. But he assured all of them that wherever Government could render help and whatever they could do, they would certainly do it to ameliorate their conditions.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., declared that the question of unemployment, arising out of the Government Prohibition policy, was negligible, when Government took count of the fact that misery and unhappiness followed thousands and thousands of people who took to drinks.

IMPLEMENTING ANCESTORS' POLICY

Mr. K. Natarajan observed that the question of prohibition in this country stood on a different footing from that in any other country, because it had been the national policy of this country to carry out prohibition for the last 2,000 years. Government was only implementing the policy of their ancestors. Continuing he stated that they were living in an age of tension. He had read in an American journal that the head of a State in America had borne public testimony to the fact that 64 per cent. of the traffic accidents in his State were due to the taking of drinks and not for only being drunk, as was generally believed. Drinking, therefore, deadened one's nerves and led to inhibition, while the victim thought all the time that he was capable and sober.

Rev. Edward Fernandes, Vicar of Ignatius Church, stated that it was a stupendous task and the co-operation and co-ordination of all people in that task was essential. Government was a constituted authority and whatever loss it sustained, was sustained in the interests of the people.

WHAT HAPPENED IN PROPHET'S DAYS

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan observed that when the Prophet announced that the habit of drinks should be abjured, in Medina thousands of pots and tunkards of liquor were smashed or emptied and the streets overflowed with drinks and were turned into rivulets. He thought that the Government of Bombay would receive for their policy of prohibition not only the greetings of this Province but those of the whole Muslim world. In this connection he announced that he had organised a volunteer corps of 500 people and their services would be at the disposal of Government, if found necessary, to carry on the prohibition work in villages and mohallas.

Prof. Daruvala, while complementing Government for its bold stand, stated that the arguments advanced in this connection did not hold good. If a man started drinking in moderation he would certainly end in the gutter. And if it was conceded that it was an evil he thought that 24 hours' notice would be sufficient.

SMUGGLING IMPOSSIBLE

Mr. Dange stated that his Union was prepared to support wholeheartedly the Government policy. He thought that prohibition should be first launched in the Labour area, although he did not think that it was the only area in the city that took to drinks. He did not think that smuggling was possible in the city because of the heavy expense it involved, and he showed diffidence in leaving the work to the entire charge of the Police.

Maulana Hakim Sialkoti from the Punjab regretted that in his Province nothing was done in that connection. He complimented the Bombay Government for its efforts which he hoped would be entirely successful.

After Prof. Gharpure had spoken, and Mr. S. L. Silam had thanked the speakers on behalf of the Prohibition Board, the meeting terminated.

AMELIORATING CONDITION OF BLIND

Activities Of The Victoria Memorial School Bombay

Following are the extracts from the report of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Bombay:—

The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, has now entered upon the 35th year of its existence. The institution has served the two-fold purpose of ameliorating the condition of the blind by affording them elementary instruction in reading, writing, arithmetic and object-lessons, and imparting instruction in handicraft and music.

The former aims at developing the intellect and the latter at making the students self-supporting after leaving the school, thus rendering the life of the blind tolerably happy and bearable.

The school work is conducted by regularly graded classes according to the different stages of progress. Gujarathi and Marathi are taught up to book VII; as also elementary arithmetic including sums in proportion, interest and mental arithmetic. Instruction in English according to the Braille system is given to such pupils as need it, and sometimes also to outsiders, out of school hours. Object-lessons are given to all the pupils in various objects of daily use, such as grains, vegetables, fruits, oils, vessels, etc., thus helping them to acquire a knowledge of their surroundings and to develop the remaining four senses as some compensation for the loss of their sight.

Crafts and industries are also being taught on a small scale; and there are at present regular classes for teaching cane-work, tailoring, bidee-making and tape-weaving which are able to show very good results. In the cane-work class, the boys make numerous articles of cane and bamboo work, both to order and for sale to the public. In the tailoring class, they sew and make some articles of clothing for their own use.

All the help rendered to this institution has been of very great value and the Committee sincerely hope that the generous public will continue their kind support as in the past.

400 Weavers On Strike

Squat On Floor & Refuse To Leave Premises

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A novel way of striking work was demonstrated this morning at Victoria Mill No 2 situate at Delisle Road when 400 weavers squatted on the floor in the Weaving Department and refused to work. They would not go out nor resume work in spite the managements' attempts at persuasion.

The grievance of the strikers is that one Assistant in their department has been served with notice by the management terminating his service. This the workers consider as unjust and unfair.

POLICE OFFICER KNIFED BY ALLEGED DEPORTEE

Removed To Hospital In Serious Condition: Suspect In Custody

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The vicinity of Bombay Central Station was the scene of a life-and-death struggle between an alleged desperate deportee, who has just returned and a Sub-Inspector of Police this morning, which culminated in the Sub-Inspector being stabbed. The officer is now lying in the Police Hospital in a serious condition.

About two months ago, the Commissioner of Police deported one Mohmed Shariff Abdul out of Bombay being a notorious character. Two days ago, the police were informed that the deportee Mohmed Shariff Abdul had returned to Bombay without the permission of the Commissioner of Police and was hiding himself in the vicinity of the Bombay Central Station near Lamington Road. Sub-Inspector Mohiuddin with two constables was given the task of apprehension of Abdul.

Sub-Inspector Mohiuddin kept an all-night vigil near Empress Hotel at Lamington Road. At about 5 a. m. to-day he found a taxi halting near the hotel and a man of the description of the deportee alighting from it. The constables, who knew the deportee well, identified him as Abdul, the wanted man

Sub-Inspector Mohiuddin kept a watch on the hotel pending the arrival of a few more constables.

The deportee however scented the plan of the Sub-Inspector and did not give him time to waste but, it is stated, suddenly rushed on him with a clasp knife. The Sub-Inspector warded off the first blow, but the second blow struck him on the thigh which disabled him. The two constables immediately overpowered the deportee and arrested him.

Sub-Inspector Mohiuddin was removed to the Police Hospital where he is lying in a serious condition.

The suspect was placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown at the Mazagaon Court to-day and was remanded into police custody till the 6th April.

Travancore Congress Second President Arrested

TRIVANDRUM, March 25.

Mr. N. S. Krishna Pillai, Second President of the Travancore State Congress was arrested to-day on charges of being a member of an unlawful assembly and continuing to remain a member of such assembly after its dispersal was ordered. This is in connection with the State Congress public meeting held at Nagercoil this week.—A. P.

Sir Roger Lumley (garlanded) photographed at the King George V Memorial, which is visited on Friday evening.

Provincial Legislatures

Tumultuous Scenes In Punjab Assembly

LAHORE, March 24.

Tumultous scenes marked the concluding part of the debate on the Congress cut which was designed to criticise the policy underlying the expenditure on the Medical Department in the Punjab Assembly to-day.

The cut motion, when put to vote, was rejected by 71 votes to 36 and the whole demand for Rs. 48,16,500 under the head "Medical" was passed and the House adjourned till Monday, 27th instant.—A. P.

SEQUEL TO KISAN DEMONSTRATION

LAHORE, March 24.

Notices of as many as eight adjournment motions have been given by the members of the Opposition to discuss the situation arising out of yesterday's "Kisan" demonstration in Lahore, with special reference to the unjustified" lathi charge Promulgation of Section 144 G. R. P. C. holding up the demonstrators, preventing them from ventilating their grievances and refusing to allow a Kisan deputation, as proposed by them to wait on the Premier and place their grievances before him. The House has agreed to the motions to be taken after the Budget proposals are disposed of—United Press.

KISANS TO DEFY BAN

LAHORE, March 24.

In continuance of yesterday's demonstration resulting in 105 arrests in all, the "Kisans" have decided to send fifteen persons daily for defying the order under Section 144 prohibiting from the taking out any processions within one-mile radius of the Assembly Chamber.

On the other hand, police arrangements are made to frustrate any further demonstration near the Assembly Chamber and all roads to the Chamber are being strongly guarded.

The Kisans are meeting to-day also, and further developments are expected.—United Press.

FRONTIER MAY ENACT "GOONDA LAW"

PESHAWAR, March 24.

The Assembly transacted the major portion of official business to-day during two hours' sitting when three Bills, namely, Courts Regulation (Amendment) Bill, Ministers' Salaries (Amendment) Bill and Speaker's and Deputy speaker's Salaries (Amendment) Bill were passed.

The Hon. Mr. Bhanjuram Gandhi, Finance Minister, presented the supplimentary demands for grants for the year 1938-39.

Mr. Aurangzeb's (Opposition Leader) adjournment motion to discuss "the threat of Mr. Bhanjuram Gandhi, Finance Minister, to curb opposition to Government through violent repressive methods contained in a speech delivered in the Assembly on March 22, in winding up the general discussion on the Budget," was disallowed by the Speaker, the Hon. Malik Khuda Bux on the ground that motion could not form the subject matter of discussion.

The Speaker contended that every Government were entitled to use every means to meet various situations. There was no urgency of the present case as nothing extraordinary and untoward had happened in carrying out the Government policy.

The Hon. Dr. Khan Saheb, Premier, informed Rai Bahadur Meherchand Khanna that Government had not decided to take action against hired assassins and those who incited communal hatred.

Replying to another question the Premier said that the members would not be surprised if the Frontier Government also passed Goonda Law like the Bombay Government.—United Press.

BENGAL GOVT. AND PROHIBITION

CALCUTTA, March 24.

A reference to the Orissa Minister, Hon. Mr. Bodaram Dube's statement that their prohibition progoramme was being affected by programme was being affected by the Bengal Government was made in the Bengal Assembly today when the demand for the grant of Rs. 2,848,000 for the Excise Department was under discussion.

Mr. Biren Majumdar (Congress) moved a cut in regard to the failure of the Bengal Government to initiate prohibition. He also wanted the Bengal Ministry to make their position clear with regard to the statement of the Orissa Minister.

The Finance Minister, Hon. Mr. N. R. Sarkar, in reply said that the reported statement of the Orissa Minister that the Bengal Government had reduced the price of opium so that the Orissa experiment of prohibition might not be successful was absolutely false. The rate of opium was reduced in 1936 to compete with the Orissa rate. The rate at which the Bengal Government was selling opium was higher than that of Orissa. Even the rate reduced by the Bengal Government in 1936 was higher. The Orissa rate was Re. 1/3 whereas the reduced rate of Bengal was Re. 1/4.

Hon Mr. Sarkar continuing said that now that the Orissa Government had declared prohibition, the Bengal Government had raised the rate to Re. 1/14 so that the Orissa Government's experiment might be successful. Within the radius of four miles of their boundaries all shops had been closed towards the same end.—United Press.

INFIRMARY FOR INCURABLES

King George V Memorial A Boon To Destitute Beggars

The King George V Memorial consists of the King George V Infirmary and the Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for the Destitute. Separate blocks of buildings have been constructed for the Infirmary consisting of three wards and for the Home consisting of 16 sheds.

The Infirmary at present provides accommodation for 60 patients and the Home for 150 inmates with adequate and upto date provision for housing the inmates. The buildings are so constructed as to admit of the accommodation being increased to 96 in the Infirmary and 200 in the Home as and when funds permit.

There will be a Superintendent in charge of the Infirmary and he will under the control of the Managing Committee.

The Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home will be under the Management of an Assistant Superintendent who will be subordinate to the Superintendent of the Infirmary.

The Infirmary will be used for the incurables from the Home and in relief of the congestion in the hospitals of the City of Bombay the Home will be used for helpless destitute beggars whether they came from the streets of the City of Bombay or hospitals.

RECRUITMENT TO STATE SERVICES

CALCUTTA, March 24.

The "United Press" understands that the Bengal Government have decided to hold up all recruitments and appointments to all State services and posts excepting menials.

It is believed that this order has some bearing upon the proposal for the fixation of percentage of State services among the different communities of the province.

It may be recalled that a non-official resolution was adopted last year demanding the fixation, within six months, of 60 per cent. Government posts for Muslims, 20 per cent. for Scheduled Castes and the rest for others.

When the matter was referred to during the last budget discussions, the Chief Minister hoped to come to a decision after a conference with the different party leaders of the House. If the conference failed, he added, Government would decide the question themselves shortly.—United Press.

Aga Khan Hockey

St. Xavier's "A" Win After Hard Struggle

Marsh's Brilliant Display For Old Boys

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Of the two games played last evening, that between St. Xaviers "A" and the Cathedral Old Boys proved an interesting affair, the former emerging victorious after a strenuous struggle (by two, love). St. Xaviers committed a tactical blunder in concentrating the game on to their inner trio, leaving their wingers almost entirely unexploited; otherwise they should have been able to force a much more convincing victory.

Marsh of the Old Boys was once again his own brilliant self, and proved himself a class in the pivotal position. With a perfect disdain for flourishes, he gets down to the business of the moment, and the work he put in on this particular occasion was prodigious.

ST. XAVIERS "A" v|s
CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS

St. Xaviers were the first to attack and Haskell saved a hot shot from Almeida. A minute later, E. D'Souza missed a sitter, the ball travelling wide off the objective. After the lapse of ten minutes, the Cathedral Old Boys were called upon to face a critical situation, Haskell saving two quick ones from Lissenburg and Marsh from A. Pereira. St Xaviers now unfortunately starved their extremes, and Marsh was able to smother what movements their inner men were able to initiate. Five minutes before half time, the Old Boys were robbed of a moral, the umpire pulling up a St. Xavier's defender inside the circle when the advantage rule should have been applied.

ST .XAVIERS GET ON TOP

St. Xaviers continued keeping the game to their middle men after the interval, and although the latter attacked vigorously, Marsh retrieved several desperate situations. Eight minutes before time, however, A. Pereira dashed all on his own and pushed the ball past the Old Boys' goal to give St. Xaviers the lead; and five minutes later, the same player was again concerned in a solo run which resulted in a neat reverse on to the boards after drawing Haskell towards him.

Result:—

ST. XAVIERS "A" 2 goals
CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS Nil.

The Teams:—

ST. XAVIERS: De Sales; Ferreira and D'Cunha; F. Saldanha, H. Saldanha and A. D'Souza; Lissenburg, A. Pereira, E. D'Souza, Almeida and A. D'Souza.

CATHEDRAL OLD BOYS: Haskell; McKelvie and Spilling; Fabris, Marsh and Ring; Abraham, Speldewinde, Bull, Gordon and Brown.

UMPIRES: Messrs Singanporia and Ribeiro.

PARSEE CYCLISTS v|s
BOMBAY TELEPHONES

There was no score in this game up to half time. The Telephones played much below form, and in the second half which was as devoid of interest as the first, the Parsee Cyclists succumbed by three goals to nil, Woodcock, Gibson and Cohen scoring one each for the Telephones.

Result:—

BOMBAY TELEPHONES 3 goals
PARSEE CYCLISTS Nil

The Teams:—

PARSEE CYCLISTS: Desai; Anklesaria and Cooper; Dastoor, Boohvarivalla and Cooper; Doctor, Frenchman, S. S. Deboo, R. S. Deboo and Sakhidas.

BOMBAY TELEPHONES: Duncan; Butler and McMorran; Gibson, Cohen and High: Duarte, Taylor, Gibson, Woodcock and Hewson.

UMPIRES: Messrs Toscano and Daji.

SUNDAY'S GAMES

4 p.m. PORT TRUST versus AMMUNITION FACTORY, KIRKEE.

5-15 p.m. B.E.S.T. versus POONA UNITED.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay—I & II Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Records. 8-50 News in English. 12-30 p. m. A I R Artists. 12-35 String Quartet. 12-45 Hori, Bhajan and Naat. 12-55 Aftab-i-Mousiqui Ustad Fainz Khan. 1-30 Music. 3-30 Children's hour. 6-0 Pralhad Joshi. 6-20 Instrumental Melodies. 6-30 Gujarati Garbas. 6-45 Film Music. 7-15 Ebrahim Rahimat Ali. 7-25 Maneklal N. Mehta. 7-35 Pralhad Joshi 8-0 Upkari Manase. 8-20 Surendra The Film Star 8-30 Shokhiyan. 8-40 Surendra 8-55 D. Amel. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Week in Sport. 9-30 News in English. 9-45 New Books. 10-5 Ustad Faiyaz Khan. 11-0 Epilogue.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a. m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p. m. and 3-30 to 4-30 p. m. As in Bombay I.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 to 6-30 As in Bombay I. 6-30 Evensong. 7-30 to 11-0 As in Bombay 1. 11-0 Epilogue.

Delhi—I Programme

328.6 metres (836 kc/s)

8-0 a. m. Delhi Radio Orchestra: Ragmala. 8-10 Pearey Imamuddin. 8-35 An Ishaj Recital. 8-40 Muhammad Shafi. 8-55 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 9-15 For Young Listeners.

12-0 noon Film Geets.

1-0 p. m. Chamber Music. 6-0 Radio Orchestra. 6-10 Kumari Sneha Chowdhry. 6-25 Instrumental Duet. 6-30 Muhammad Shafi. 6-50 Afghani Nautch. 6-55 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 7-15 For Villagers. 8-0 Pearey Imamuddin. 8-20 Sitar Recital. 8-30 Muhammad Shafi. 8-50 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 9-50 Indo-European Orchestra. 10-5 Peggy Duncann: Soprano. 10-20 VUD Trio.

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi I.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 As in Delhi I. 7-15 Pearey Imammuddin. 7-35 Surbahar Recital. 7-40 Mehboob Jan of Sholapur. 8-0 to 9-50 As in Delhi I. 9-50 Radio Orchestra: 10-0 Bazm-i-Sarod.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a. m. and 12 noon to 2-0 p. m. As in Delhi I.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-15 As in Delhi I.

7-15 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2.

8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi I.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

370.4 metres (810 kc|s)

8-30 a.m. Instrumental duet. 8-40 a.m. Mahamaya Devi. 8-55 a.m. Birendra Kumar Bhattacharya. 9-15 a.m. Instrumental Duet. 9-25 a.m. Ashit Mukherjee. 9-45 a.m. Binapani Devi of Madhupur. 10-5 a.m. Music lesson by P. K. Mallick. 10-45 a.m. Stage and screen by "Spectator". 11-5 a.m. Morning music. 6 p.m. Church bells. 6-6 p.m. Church service. 7-20 p.m. Binapani Devi of Madhupur. 7-40 p.m. Hemanta Kumar Mukherjee. 8 p.m. Parul Chowdhuri. 9-15 p.m. Reginald Foort. 9-30 p.m. Talk by Philip Guedalla. (B.B.C. programme) 9-45 p.m. Records.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc|s)

8-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc|s)

6 p.m. Holiday variety. 7-20 p.m. to 10-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc|s)

5 p.m. S. Ramamurti: Vocalist. 5-25 p.m. Carnatic orchestra: Jayantasri. 5-30 p.m. S. Sitaram Sastri. Vocalist. 6 p.m. Carnatic orchestra: Bhavapriya. 6--0 p.m. S. Ramamurti: vocalist. 6-30 p.m. Radio theatre. (Tamil) by K. Kuppuswami Iyer. 7 p.m. Shrimati D. S. Rajalakshmi: vocalist. 7-30 p.m. Shrimatis Kumudammal and Andalammal: veena and vocal. 8-45 p.m. Geometry in nature by Sir C. V. Raman. 9-20 p.m. A I R violins. 9-35 p.m. A I R flautist. 9-50 p.m. M. R. Chandran: vocalist.

Madras—II Programme

60.98 metres (4,920 kc|s)

5 p.m. to 9-20 p.m. As in Madras 1. 9-20 p.m. Beethoven. 10-30 p.m. Epilogue.

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc's)

6 p.m. Tamancha Jan. 6-10 p.m. Prithvi Raj Soi. A violin recital: Multani. 6-20 p.m. Salig Ram Kohli. 6-30 p.m. For countryside. 7-15 p.m. Jutnika Roy. 7-30 p.m. Kumari Savitri Malik. 7-45 p.m. Prithvi Raj Soi. Violin: Bhopali. 7-55 p.m. Salig Ram Kohli. 8-15 p.m. Tamancha Jan. 8-35 p.m. Thumri Jhinjhoti. 8-45 p.m. Kumari Savitri Malik. 9 p.m. Budh Singh Tan. 9-45 p.m. Interlude. 9-50 p.m. Tamancha Jan. 10-10 p.m. Prithvi Raj Soi. 10-20 p.m. Budh Singh Tan. 10-35 p.m. Banjo recital. 10-40 p.m. Tamancha Jan.

Lucknow—Programme

293.6 metres (1,022 kc|s)

6 p.m. Bhola Nath Bhatt. 6-20 p.m. Raga Bhimpalasi on the sarod. 6-25 p.m. Shameem Bano. 6-45 p.m. Naresh Chandra. 7-5 p.m. Lucknow Radio Orchestra: Ghara. 7-15 p.m. Mubarik Hussain. 7-30 p.m. Bhola Nath Bhatt. 7-45 p.m. Urdu poetry, 15: Zauq. 7-55 p.m. Records. 8-25 p.m. Shameem Bano. 8-45 p.m. Geometry in nature by Sir C. V. Raman. (Relayed from Madras). 9 p.m. Naresh Chandra. 9-10 p.m. Dularey Lal. 10 p.m. Farmaishi Gaane. 10-20 p.m. Bhola Nath Bhatt. 10-40 p.m. Shameem Bano.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Cards on table. 7-50 p.m. Orchestra hour. 8-50 p.m. Pianoforte recital. 9 p.m. Cross triumphant. 9-30 p.m. Sunday news. 10 p.m. B.B.C. Military band.

PROCESSION AT WORLI: EFFIGY OF DRINK DEVIL BURNT

The "Prohibition Week" was inaugurated at Worli with an impressive procession carrying an effigy of the Drink Demon and a public meeting later held at Jamboree maidan at night, under the auspices of the Worli Young Men's Association. Dr. V. B. Govande, President of the Association, presided.

The progress of the procession and the effigy evoked great enthusiasm among the labour population. The meeting in the evening was attended by a large number of workers, and the speakers included Messrs. T. R. Bolan, Secretary, S. B. Suchdev, V. D. Shukla, A. M. Patkar, and others. At the conclusion of the meeting the effigy of the Drink demon was consigned to the flames amid shouts of "Dharu Poena Bandh Karo" and "Dharu Bandhi Vijaya karo."

Activities Of S. I. Association Poona

Following are the extracts from the annual report of The South Indian Association, Poona City:

The Committee have great pleasure in submitting the following report for 1938 on the working of the Association.

We have completed the second year of our social existence since its revival on the 24th October 1936, from which date the growth of the Association is in many ways marvellous and memorable in point of utility, turn-over and membership. It is indeed striking. The tender plant which was cherished and nourished by the sympathy, goodwill and co-operation of most of the South Indian members, is now grown to a full fledged tree bearing ample fruit to the joy and wonder of one and all. The Association has now been made broad-based and this was possible with the solid enthusiasm and support shown consistently by the members. As in the year previous to the one under review, the committee endeavoured to afford maximum possible benefit to the South Indian community during 1938 with the diversified activities as will be evidenced from the catalogue of events published elsewhere in this booklet.

The Library section continued to be popular as was evidenced by many members attending and making use of it freely and reading the many newspapers, dailies, weeklies and monthlies provided, for their enlightenment and entertainment.

Variety of entertainments was the feature of the year and the Association may be proud of thus catering to the tastes of the members in a large measure in a diversified manner. The committee undertook social and philanthropic services as well, in that they helped the poor and stranded with monetary and physical help.

The question of accommodation for the Association has now been solved with the shifting of the venue of the activities to the present building which is doubtless more spacious and roomy affording facilities for carrying on the many sided activities of the Association-Library, Radio, Drama, Ping-pong, Cards, Public lectures and musical and other entertainments all in one and the same place.

In fine, the Committee are glad to be able to proclaim that the almost defunct institution of ours has now been resurrected and given life to and it has gained momentum. It is progressively emerging into fuller life as rapidly as its limited resources allow.

THE GRAND NATIONAL

How Other Candidates Finished

DUBLIN, March 24.

Of the well-backed horses, Teme Willow and Brendens cottage came down at the first fence, together with 'drim' whose amateur jockey and owner thus failed to win his wager of 500 sterling to 10 sterling of getting over the first fence.

Royal Danielli fell early, but Blue Shirt, who started 10 to 1 second favourite (due to an amazing tip washed ashore in a bottle off the coast of Ireland: "Plunge fearlessly on squadron castle and Blue Shirt") failed to finish though he completed the first circuit.

The joke is that the tip was probably for last year's Spring Double when both the horses were more fancied.

The mare Cooleen ran a great race and once again finished fourth.

Symaethis, the stable companion of Blue Shirt, was fifth.

Dominick's Cross, who was with the leaders four fences from home was sixth.

West Point, another Irish competitor was seventh.

Pencraik eighth and Royal Mail, who despite top-weight made a great bid to win his second national and was always dangerous until five fences from home, was ninth.

Bachelor Prince beat Underbid by a short head in an amusing battle for the last place.

Although the weather was perfect and visibility had never been better with glorious spring sunshine, the attendance was the smallest for many years due possibly to the unrest in Europe.

The winning owner, who has only been racing for two years, said that the whole 10,000 of his home town "Navan" in the county of Neath had backed his horse.

Poona Weather Report

POONA, March 25.

Yesterday's low pressure area over north-west Rajputana lies this morning over the United Provinces. It caused fairly widespread rain along and near western Himalayas with local falls in United Provinces.

Scattered light thunder-showers also occurred in Malabar, Deccan, central parts of the country and Assam.

Day temperatures were markedly below normal in the Punjab. a fresh western disturbance is affecting the northwest frontier

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—

Mussooree, Ludhiana, Sialkot, Dalhousie one inch; Dehra Dun, Simla, Dharampur, Gadag half; Darjeeling, Roorkee, Khushab, Lahore, Trivandrum, quarter—A P

INDOOR GAMES TOURNAMENT

Following are the results of the Indoor Games Tournament organised by the W. I. A. A. Staff Sports Club:

Table Tennis: Winner: T. Sullivan.

Table Tennis: Runner up: Ram Chander.

Carrom (Singles) Winner: T. Monteiro

Carrom (Singles) Runner up: M. R. Faulds.

Carrom (Doubles) Winners: Sullivan and Faulds.

Carrom (Doubles) Runners up: R. Oscar and Kamlakar Rele.

There were many surprises in the Carrom matches, as star players, like Lawrence Lewis and Joquin, were eliminated in the first round.

There were 15 entries for Table Tennis, 22 for Carrom (Singles), and 22 for Carrom (Doubles)

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 25-3-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 79.4 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, March 25

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total	Since 1st Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	96	62	—	1.2		—0.5
Amraoti	95	73	—	3.3		+1.2
Akola	99	71	—	0.2		—1.9
Ahmedabad	95	69	—	0.1		—0.3
Ajmer	85	61	—	1.6		+0.3
Ahmednagar	92	62	—	0.1		—1.5
Ambala	73	51	0.1	5.8		+1.1
Allahabad	98	70	—	1.3		—0.9
Benares	97	73	T	3.3		+1.1
Bareilly	92	63	—	1.1		—2.1
BOMBAY	85	73	—	1.1		+0.4
Bangalore	87	67	—	1.1		—3.2
Bhopal	90	65	—	0.6		—
Baroda	96	66	—	—		—
Belgaum	90	64	—	1.9		—0.5
Bahawalpore	76	54	—	1.0		—0.4
Bijapur	94	70	—	0.3		—1.4
Bellary	95	74	T	0.1		—2.7
Bhavnagar	97	70	—	0.5		—
Chittagong	88	70	—	4.7		—1.2
Calcutta	100	71	—	1.7		—1.8
Cuttack	100	65	—	1.4		—2.3
Cawnpore	99	68	—	1.3		—0.7
Calicut	80	76	—	1.5		—5.9
Colombo	89	75	0.4	16.0		—11.1
Cheerapunji	74	59	—	5.4		—8.4
Cocoanada	93	73	—	12.2		+5.1
Cochin	87	76	T	8.9		—2.5
Dehra Dun	71	53	0.6	4.2		—2.7
Delhi	87	58	0.1	1.6		—1.2
Dehra I. Khan	75	53	—	2.5		+0.1
Desa	92	61	—	0.2		—0.3
Dalhousie	—	—	1.0	23.9		+3.9
Fort Sandeman	62	46	—	6.0		+2.6
Gorakhpur	95	70	T	1.1		—0.8
Hyderabad (Dn.)	95	70	0.1	1.0		—1.3
Hyderabad (Sd.)	92	65	—	0.8		—
Indore	91	63	—	0.1		—1.0
Jhansi	96	67	—	0.7		—0.9
Jubbulpore	94	67	—	2.5		—0.5
Jacobabad	86	65	—	1.9		+0.9
Jaipur	88	58	—	1.4		—0.1
Karachi	79	72	—	2.3		+0.9
Kodaikanal	62	48	—	14.9		+1.8
Khandwa	96	66	—	0.8		—0.6
Lucknow	94	64	—	1.0		—1.2
Ludhiana	69	52	1.1	4.9		+0.2
Lahore	66	53	0.3	4.4		+1.3
Lyallpur	72	51	—	2.6		+0.9
Multan	73	54	—	2.3		+0.8
Mysore	90	68	—	1.8		—1.7
Madras	91	69	—	3.5		—18.5
Marmagoa	85	75	—	1.0		—
Malegaon	95	63	—	0.1		—1.0
Mussoorie	51	35	1.0	9.3		—0.5
Mahableshwar	79	62	—	2.0		—0.1
Murree	49	36	0.1	22.2		+0.2
Mount Abu	72	60	—	0.7		—0.3
Masulipatam	80	71	—	15.9		+8.5
Mandalay	95	65	—	4.8		+2.0
Mangalore	89	77	—	2.1		—1.7
Meerut	—	—	0.1	4.5		+1.2
Mercara	82	59	—	2.9		—1.8
Nagpur	97	71	—	2.0		—0.8
Ootacamund	67	47	—	5.9		—4.8
Patna	96	71	—	3.7		+1.6
Peshawar	71	49	—	9.6		+4.1
Poona	93	60	—	0.3		—1.0
Pachmarhi	84	65	—	2.1		—0.8
Port Blair	86	71	—	20.0		—2.0
Quetta	56	37	—	10.3		—
Ranchi	89	67	—	6.8		+2.7
Rawalpindi	64	44	0.1	14.9		+6.9
Rangoon	94	74	—	10.3		+6.5
Ratnagiri	86	70	—	2.9		+1.8
Rajkot	95	69	—	—		—0.5
Sialkot	62	54	1.0	9.6		+3.7
Srinagar	57	39	—	12.8		+2.6
Sholapur	97	69	—	0.2		—1.7
Shillong	71	49	0.1	5.5		+0.7
Simla	46	36	0.7	6.5		—3.3
Surat	93	71	—	—		—0.4
Salem	96	69	—	2.4		—3.2
Trichinopoly	96	71	—	4.5		—5.3
Trivandrum	89	79	0.2	6.4		—5.1
Vizagapatam	90	73	—	14.8		+8.8

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 25-3-1939.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .038 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 84.8 degrees 2.0 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 72.5 degrees 0.6 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ENE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 175 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 2

TEXTILE WAGES ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

Sholapur Visit

(From Our Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Mar. 25.

The Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, Chairman, Messrs. Vaikunth L. Mehta, D. R. Gadgil, S. A. Brelvi and Khandubhai Desai, Members of the Bombay Textile Wages Inquiry Committee left Sholapur last night for Poona. Mr. Khedgikar, another member, remained in Sholapur where he is presiding over the Divisional Conference of Railway Workers. During their five day stay in this city the Committee inspected all the five mills here and took the evidence of the workers. One of the mills, the Jam Mills, was visited during the night with a view to ascertain conditions of night work. The Committee also visited the office of the local Textile Labour Union where it was entertained to a tea party.

Among the institutions it visited was the Narsingirji Hospital, some handloom factories the Tikekar Textile Mills, the Criminal Tribes Settlement, Municipal Technical Schools, the local branch of the Gokhale School of Politics and Economics. The Committee also enquired into the housing of mill workers. An "At Home" was given by all the mills to meet the chairman and members of the Committee and tea parties were given by the Rotary Club and the members of the Sholapur Bench and Bar to meet the chairman.

On the 22nd the Committee visited Bijapur and was met by Mr. M. S. Moulvi, Collecor and Mr. Pradhan, the District Judge and other officials.

On the 24th March the Committee went to Barsi and visited the Barsi Mills, the Lokmanya Mills and the Jayashankar Mills and examined the workers and returned to Sholapur on the evening.

Extradition Proceedings Against Australian

During the afternoon session of the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court on Friday, evidence was given by Mr. Osborne of the P. and O. Company corroborating that according to the entries in his register one Kenneth Godby, sailed for Brisbane by the s.s. "Narkunda" on Thursday night. He had not seen Godby and he could not identify him.

Mr. Arthur Bentley of Bentleys Hotel also gave evidence in response to the urgent summons issued to him in the morning. He admitted that he was aware that extradition proceedings were going on against John Woolcott Forbes and that Kenneth Godby, who was also in his hotel, had executed a bond standing surety for the former. Forbes was in his hotel between 17th January and 18th March. Later he learnt that he had gone to Delhi through Mr. Godby. The accused's bill was settled by Mr. Godby before he sailed. He knew nothing at all about the present movements or whereabouts of Forbes.

Detective Sergeant A. L. Nye, who was sent from Australia to bring back Forbes said that he knew Forbes out in Australia. He had not told him any time he would leave Bombay. He saw Godby on board "Narkunda" a minute to twelve on Thursday night.

The Magistrate ordered an immediate warrant to be issued for the arrest of Forbes under section 501, for the enhancement of the bail amount, as in the absence of the surety the bail value was reduced.

"Lionel Barrymore," who appears as Nelson Eddy's father in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's LET FREEDOM RING, is celebrating his thirtieth year in motion pictures? He first appeared in 1909 for D. W. Griffith in FRIENDS.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr H.M	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	23 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon	21 15 (Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:

London—Bombay (Juhu)

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu, Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—London

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m. Departures from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Colombo

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G.P.O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

Colombo—Bombay (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 9-45 a.m. Delivery: Sunday 12-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Singapore and Australia

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday, Wesdnesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m

Bombay (via Calcutta)—Hongkong China and Japan

Latest hour of posting: Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay (via Calcutta)

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 1 p.m.

Bombay (Juhu)—Delhi

Planes call at Indore, Bhopal and Gwalior.

Departures from Juhu: Monday and Thursday, 6-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday and Tuesday 1-55 p.m.

Bombay—Kathiawar

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departure from Juhu:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-45 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 6-15 p.m.

Bombay—Trivandrum—Trichinopoly

Planes call at Goa, Cannanore and Trivandrum.

Departures from Juhu: Monday 8 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Wesdnesday, 3-15 p.m.

Bombay—Poona—Kolhapur

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-30 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Departures from Juhu: Monday & Thursday and Saturday at 12 noon.

Assembly Rejects Finance Bill

Grigg's Test Amendment Defeated

Satyamurti's Onslaught On Certification Policy

NEW DELHI, March 25.

The Finance Bill in the recommended form was rejected by the Assembly by 50 votes to 42.

The Muslim League Party and four unattached members remained neutral.

The President announced this morning in the Assembly that the Finance Bill had been sent back to the House with the recommendation from the Governor-General that it be passed (iron'cal cheers from Congress benches).

As the Finance Member rose to move that the Bill in the recommended form be passed Mr. M. S. Aney on a point of order stated that the agenda M/ made no mention of the recommended Bill and the House had not had sufficient notice to which it was entitled.

The President explained that this was in accordance with past practice. As it was the old Bill being introduced in the recommended form the House had in the past always taken it up without insisting on due notice.

Sir James Grigg moved the first amendment to restore the duty of Re. 1/4 on salt (which was reduced by four annas yesterday) (this was in the nature of a test amendment vote which would be regarded as vote on the whole Bill).

Sir James said that the Bill had been recommended practically in the same form in which it had been introduced with one exception, namely the amendment of Mr. Sri Prakash relating to rates for newspaper packets which had been accepted.

Mr. Satyamurthi made a vigorous onslaught on the policy of certification. All the Finance Bills of Sir James Grigg, he declared had been rejected and the country had been governed by certification.

Mr. Satyamurthi strongly denounced the attitude of "violent non-co-operation" which the Government had taken up towards the House. How had the Government come to the conclusion within the brief period since 5/15 last evening when the House concluded discussing of the Bill and 11 this morning that they could not accept the vote of the House or any of the amendments.

What was their answer to the "unanswerable' argument that the four annas by which the duty had been reduced by the vote of the House was a surcharge which ought not to be retained when all other surcharges in respect of other commodities had been removed

Why was the Finance Member nervous about small deficits? The Finance Member talked often of helping the poor but when it came to actual practice his passion was found to be fictitious. Neither vices nor necessities ought to be taxed, declared Mr. Satyamurthi, at the present level

The Finance Member said Mr. Satyamurthi in conclusion, was leaving a trial of mere phrases such as 'no monkeying with the ratio', 'business ought to be fought', 'protection ought to go'.

Sir James Grigg wanted to make a reply but the President ruled that he had no right of reply but could make any personal explanation if he desired.

The amendment was put and rejected by fifty votes to forty-two, the Muslim League Party and four unattached members remaining neutral.—

Feeling ran high in the House towards the close of the Supplementary Demands in respect of railways. After the division on the last of the demands was over, Sir James Grigg moved a supplementary demand of one lakh to defray charges which would come up in the course of payments in respect of interest on debt and other obligations and reduction or avoidance of debt.

Mr. T. S. A. Chettiar opposing the demand amidst shouts of "Shame, shame" from the Opposition benches said that they opposed the demand mainly because of the reprehensible manners of the Finance Member.

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. M. S. Aney on a point of order requested the Chair to rule whether a member when a division was in progress could use unparliamentary language. He explained that when the division on the last of the Railway Supplementary Demand was going on, the Finance Member came up and said something to Mr. Satyamurti the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in his presence.

On Mr. Satyamurti asking Sir James as to what he had said Sir James Grigg replied that it was a term of abuse. Mr. Aney, therefore, asked the Chair for a ruling on this point.

The President, Sir Abdur Rahim, pointed out that whatever the remark was, the Chair did not hear it but it was not at all desirable that such expressions should be used by any member.

The demand was then pressed to a division and rejected by 50 votes to 40.

The rest of the supplementary demands made by the Finance Member were considered and voted upon in an electric atmosphere. The second Demand for Rs. 1,05,000 in respect of Legislative Assembly and Legislative Assembly Department was rejected by 52 votes to 39. As the votes were being counted, the Finance Member was seen going up to Mr. Satyamurti who was heard first exclaiming, "I am not talking to you" and later demanding "You must apologise before the House."

WILL HE APOLOGISE?

When Sir James moved the next demand of Rs. 10,000 in respect of the Department of Communications, Mr. Mohanlal Saxena said that the Finance Member came to Mr. Satyamurti and offered an apology but did not have the courtesy to apologise before the House.

Sir James interrupting him claimed that it was not in order to discuss the matter on a supplementary demand.

The President reiterated his earlier statement that what took place was not within the hearing of the Chair and said he had already expressed his opinion on the matter.

Mr. Saxena argued it was in order to refer to the matter again because the vote given by the House on the two earlier demands was a vote against the behaviour of the Finance Member.

The President said that the Chair could not take into account the motives of those who voted in a particular way.

The demand was negatived by 48 votes to 40.

The remaining six demands moved by the Finance Member were passed without a division.

After the President had adjourned the House, Sir James Grigg and Mr. Satyamurthi met in the middle of the House and shook hands heartily as a gesture of reconciliation amid applause in which the visitors in the galleries joined.

FATE OF TWO MORE DEMANDS

Earlier, the House rejected two more supplementary demands in respect of Railways. The first in regard to working expenses—maintenance and supply of locomotive power was rejected by 52 votes to 38 while the second relating to expenses of electrical department was rejected by 50 votes to 40.

The three railway demands rejected by the House totalled Rs. 1,22,55,000 while the two demands passed without a division totalled Rs. 13,55,000.

The Assembly adjourned to Monday 27th March.—A.P.

RAILWAY DEMAND REJECTED

NEW DELHI, March 25

The Assembly rejected by 62 votes to 45 a Supplementary Demand in respect of Railways to defray charges which would come in course of payments during the year ending 31st March 1939 in respect of working expenses. A number of speakers criticised the failure of Government in this connection to furnish adequate explanations for this Demand in the House or before the Standing Financing Committee for Railways.—Associated Press

JAILOR COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

Charged With Causing Grievous Hurt To Prisoner

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, March 25.

Mr. N. N. Raval, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Thana Town passed orders yesterday, committing to the Thana Sessions, Leslie G. Amey, an Anglo-Indian Jailor now under suspension, to take his trial before British Jurors, under Section 443 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The accused who was for several weeks past being tried before the Thana Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the alleged offence of causing grievous hurt to a Mahomedan convict, Abdul Kadar, in the course of his trial claimed to be tried as a European British subject. The trial court accepted the plea and committed the ex-jailor to the Sessions.

Mr. C. F. Ranadive, Pleader appeared for the defence.

'Phone Exchange At Billimora

A Baroda Press Note says:—

To afford facilities to local businessmen and traders in Billimora, Government have sanctioned a scheme to establish an automatic telephone exchange and subscriber's lines at Billimora, connecting with the Navsari Billimora junction line at a capital cost of Rs. 17,316.

Annual maintenance charges of Rs. 1,620 will be defrayed by the Government.

The charges for trunk calls between Billimora and Navsari are fixed at 6 annas. Any deficit in the rental charge to be paid to the Post and Telegraph department will also be met by the Government.

CONGRESS PARTY AND MAYORAL ELECTION

Mr. Masani's Statement

Mr. M. R. Masani addressed the following letter to the Managing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Congress Party, on March 23:—

As I do not intend to attend to-day's meeting of the Committee, I am taking the liberty of saying certain things though this letter, which I am requesting the Chairman to read to you.

After my return from Tripuri, I kept on hearing disturbing rumours that certain influential members of our Party had decided not to break the convention by which members of various communities are selected Mayor in successive years, this year being that of the Parsis, and at the same time that they decided to look outside our own Party for their nominee for the Mayoralty, notwithstanding the fact that there were two Parsis, including myself in the Party.

I was not disposed to attach much weight to these reports till in the course of conversation with our leaders Sheth Mathuradas Tricumji on Monday I found that the reports were not baseless.

Since then I have been feeling very distressed and have been thinking hard what would be the best thing for me to do in the interest of our Party.

In my opinion the Party can properly take up one of two positions. The first and the most desirable on the point of view of principle would be to ignore the communal convention and put up that member of our party whom we consider best fitted irrespective of his caste or creed. Another position would be on ground of expediency to accept the existing convention and to put up one of the Parsis in our own ranks. But to respect convention and then to pass over the members of our own party in favour of a non-Congressman is something which I should have thought no party with respect for itself or its members could even contemplate.

I myself have never aspired to or cared much for such a position as that of the Mayor. At the same time if the party had asked me to be its candidate for the position I should have accepted the responsibility. I find however that some at least of the influential members of our party would actually prefer to adopt a rank outsider non-Congressman as their candidate.

I had been aware that Socialist views and my belonging to a group other than the dominant group in the Congress to-day had unfortunately, in the eyes of some of my colleagues, created some sort of barrier between them and me, but I must confess I never thought that their antipathy would drive them so far as to make them prefer a non-Congressman to a Congress Socialist.

To a person like myself who has always exerted his influence for bringing about better understanding and more cordial relations between the various groups inside the Congress, such an attitude is most distressing.

I do not know the minds of most members of the Committee and I do not know what their decision will be, but in view of what I have stated above I feel it would be better if the Committee considers the matters unembarrassed by my presence.

MILK RATIONS TO REDUCE DISEASE

Health Officer On Need Of Safeguarding Children's Health

A large number of children from different Municipal Schools, School-Masters, and others were present at the Gilder Tank Maidan, on Saturday evening, for the Municipal School Children's Health Day.

Children from Municipal Schools, opened the function with a Marathi prayer song followed by a welcome song in Urdu.

Dr. R. K. Mhatre, Municipal Health Officer, made a short speech in Marathi, stressing the necessity for Public bodies to safeguard and supervise the health of children, and how European countries were doing similar work. This would prevent future ill-health, disease and general physical unfitness.

The programme of speeches which were in Gujrati, Marathi and Hindi, included many other speakers.

There was a demonstration in Drill, and a few remarks were made by Mr. Sabavala, Chairman, Municipal Standing Committee.

LAST YEAR

The Health Day was organised by Dr. V. R. Bhoosrath, Senior Medical Inspector of Municipal Schools, who mentioned in this report:—

'The modern municipality's interest in its citizens extends from the cradle to the grave.

Last year a great number of school children found to be suffering from some disease or other by the school medical officers, were brought to the Municipal clinic in the school buses, during school hours. Glasses were given to the needy children free of charge. The Municipal Travelling Dental Clinic has been doing very useful work and many children got dental relief in their respective schools.

The cases of Latent Tuberculosis and Malnutrition improve rapidly under up-to-date treatment at the clinic. Malnutrition, which poverty brings, is the worst enemy of physical fitness. Milk ration in schools recently introduced will be able to eliminate much disease and disability in course of time. The children of this generation shall get the opportunity of positive and abounding health.

The guests were treated to a film on the "Prevention of Tuberculosis."

GOVERNOR INSPECTS ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

The St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas was inspected by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Cooperage Football Ground on Saturday evening.

A large and distinguished gathering witnessed an excellent display of ambulance and First-Aid work by the Bombay Corps.

His Excellency after the presentation of the awards was over, congratulated the recipients on the brilliant work they had done during the past year.

The smart appearance of the khaki-clad ambulance corps evoked remarks of appreciation from every quarter.

BUDAPEST, March 24.

By an overwhelming majority the Chamber adopted a Bill designed to curtail Jewish business activities.—Reuter.

Prohibition In City

Forces Which Bombay Govt. Has To Encounter

2 Lakhs Of "Votaries Of Bacchus"

Permits For 6,000 Europeans: Govt. Considering Details After Tentative Scheme

From Our Special Representative

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While Bombay is in the grip of one of the most intensive campaigns ever undertaken in the cause of prohibition, citizens interested in its success ask a pertinent question: what are the forces in the city and suburbs which the Government has to contend with in enforcing prohibition from August 1. Enquiries made in different quarters go to show that the total number of Indian citizens in Bombay and suburbs who can be referred to as those accustomed to drink may be taken as over two lakhs. Besides these there are about 11,000 Europeans settled down in the City. The case of Europeans, however will not present any serious difficulty to the Government because they will be allowed a limited quantity of alcohol per month after they apply for permits.

REAL WORK AHEAD

The real work of prohibition will lie in weaning away confirmed addicts from the evil of drink. Out of the two lakhs "accustomed to drink", ten or eleven thousand are known to be fashionable young men who once a way feel like "waxing eloquent on a bottle of beer or a peg or two of whisky". It is expected that these young citizens will not take long to recognise the good intentions of the Congress Government. Even before August, many of them will have stopped visiting the nearest bar which they used to do out of sheer bravado. About ten thousand more citizens are probably those who take "something hot" only during the first few days of the month when the purse can still afford it. Leaving these, the remaining lakh and eighty thousand can be described as those who look upon alcohol as a daily necessity. Not all of them, however, will go to the extent of doing anything in desperation for the sake of a peg or a bottle of toddy. The Prohibition Department may have to contend with about half a lakh of desperadoes to whom no price will be too much for satiating the thirst for liquor.

EUROPEANS TO BE GIVEN PERMITS

With regard to Europeans, the Government may have to issue about 6,000 permits, the rest of their population being women and children. The Government has not come to any final decision as to how much of liquor should be allowed to each European per month. A tentative proposal, it is reported, has been considered by the Government, according to which, each European citizen with a permit may be allowed a total quantity of 6 bottles of whisky or 18 bottles of wine or 36 bottles of beer per month. Adult women among Europeans may be allowed a full permit each. These details, however, will be worked out later by the Government.

"DARU PINA HARAM HAI"

Prohibition Message Received Cheerfully

Sjt. B. J. Mhatre, B.A., Labour Secretary, B.P.C.C., writes:

Accompanied by a lady worker in labour area of the Bombay City, I visited some labourers' rooms at DeLisle Road, on Friday, the 24th instant on the eve of the Prohibition week.

On making inquiries, it was found that almost every male inmate of the rooms invariably spent about one tenth part of his income in either liquor or toddy and abused his leisure time instead of properly using it. Precious time is wasted, health ruined and family surviving on starvation scale of subsistance, was the picture witnessed by me in these rooms. Whenever and wherever I asked a question as to how they liked the Prohibition work to be shortly commenced, the male inmates of the room were not so vocal as the female inmates of the room. The male inmates did like the work, but wanted some healthy beverage as a substitute or something to engage their mind, but the female inmates burst forth with unlimited joy and expressed "God may help you and bless you—pray do stop this liquor and toddy to-day." The old men also were happy and all cheerfully received the message of Prohibition. Their joy is divine, and it was indeed a divine scene to witness.

Early in the morning to-day, i.e., 26th instant, Sjt. Bimal Sharma and myself went round the whole labour area in City, in E. F. and G. Wards, giving the message of Prohibition to thousands and thousands of people in the wards. Crowds of people gathered round our slowly moving motor trucks, with loud-speakers, and were immensely happy to receive Prohibition message of the Congress Government. They all declared "Daru Pina Haram Hai."

Prohibition Propaganda

MEETING AT DANA BUNDER TO-DAY.

Under the auspices of the Prohibition Propaganda Board, a mass meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at Dana Bunder, Mandvi at 9-0 p.m. today (Sunday), when speeches regarding the Prohibition programme of the Government of Bombay will be delivered. The Hon'ble Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise, will preside

The speakers will include the Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Dr. Bhaskar Patel. The Citizens of Bombay are requested to assemble in their thousands.

Missing Bank Subordinate

A local correspondent writes:—

Mystery shrouds the sudden disappearance for past one week of one Mr. V. R. Kanknady, who was occupying a responsible position in the Head Office at Bombay of Lloyds Bank, Ltd. The bank authorities were taken by surprise when he was found absent from office without leave.

Information has just been received here that he is safe at Allahabad and does not propose to return to Bombay as he is disgusted with city life here.

PROHIBITION DRIVE IN CITY

To-day's Activities: Volunteers' Route March: Flag Salutation Mass Meeting At Mandvi

The Prohibition Propaganda Committee of the B.P.C.C. write:

The following is to-day's programme re: the 'Prohibition Propaganda Week':

6-30 a.m. (S.T.):—Assemblage of volunteers belonging to various Corps at the Congress House.

7 a.m. (S.T.):—Route March of Volunteers to Azad Maidan by Vithalbhai Patel Road, Charni Road, Girgaum Road, Dhobi Talao, Cruickshank Road, & Waudby Road.

8 a.m. (S.T.):—Flag Salutation at Azad Maidan. Shri B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will unfurl the Flag and address the volunteers.

9 p.m. (S.T.):—Mass meeting at Dana Bundar, Mandvi. Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, Minister for Excise, will preside and Shri K. M. Munshi and other prominent members will speak on Prohibition.

Volunteers are required to be present at the meeting at 8 p.m. (S.T.)

NO MONTHLY CEREMONY

As Sjt. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, will unfurl the National Flag at the Azad Maidan, the usual monthly Flag Salutation at the Congress House will not take place.

Ex-Jailor Committed To Sessions

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, March 25.

Mr. N. N. Raval, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Thana Town, passed orders yesterday, committing to the Thana Sessions, Leslie G. Amey, an Anglo-Indian Jailor now under suspension, to take his trial before European British Jurors, under Section 443 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Amey who was for several weeks past being tried before the Thana Sub-Divisional Magistrate for the alleged offence of causing grievous hurt to a Mahomedan convict Abdul Kadar, in the course of his trial claimed to be tried as a European British subject. The trial Court accepted the plea and committed the ex-jailor to the Sessions.

Cama Convalescent Home For Parsi Men

A Correspondent writes:—

The dance to be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel on the 5th of April (10 p.m.) is in aid of the Cama Convalescent Home for Parsi Men. A generous donation has already been given by a Parsi lady but it does not cover the entire expense of establishing the new Home, so the Bombay Women's Club has volunteered to organise this dance

A ticket costs Rs. 5 and it is not much considering the inclusion of supper and a cabaret. There will be no extras to pay in the way of side shows. No one will go around worrying you to buy programmes or to get your fortune told or test your skill at games you detest. Also there is surprise in store for those whom it might interest. There will be a Waltz, Foxtrot, competition.

NEW YORK COTTON UNCHANGED

Sagging Tendency In Liverpool Wheat

LOCAL BULLION AND COMMODITIES STEADY ...

BOMBAY, March 25.

NEW YORK COTTON

The chief factor that brought in some cheerfulness in New York Cotton was the better feeling in Liverpool. The result of Washington controversies regarding loan releases and subsidies is keenly awaited.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

The market was quiet on want of speculative interest. Prices declined under the pressure of hedge selling and liquidation.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

JULY 1939

New York, March 25

Previous closing	7.93
To-day's opening	7.95
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	7.93
Difference	nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

JULY 1939

Liverpool, March 25

Previous closing	4.59
To-day's opening	4.61
Difference	+02
To-day's closing	4.62
Diffence	+03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May 1939	Rs. 154-0
July August	Rs. 154-4

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 25

The better feeling in Liverpool was the chief contributing factor to advance o.i New York cotton market where the cheerful attitude among operators was in evidence at opening.

The session opened with trading in July option at 7.95 i.e. two points higher than the previous closing. Later, however, awaiting attitude was in evidence pending the result of Washington controversies regarding loan releases and subsidies. Prices fell slightly with July closing at 7.93.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, March 25

In the local market Broach April/May opened to-day at Rs. 154-10 and went up to Rs. 155 but again receded and closed at Rs. 154-12.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 25

May (8.16/8.16) 8.18/8.18
July (7.95/7.95) 7.95/7.95
October (7.58/7.58) 7.61/7.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, March 25

American March (4.81) 4.82
American May (4.77) 4.77
Egyptian March (6.35) 6.35
Egyptian May (6.35) 6.35

LONDON COMMODITIES

TEAS

London, March 25

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-5 3/4) 1-5 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7 1/2) 1-7 1/2

JUTE

First Marks C. I. F. Continent New Crop March April (£23 paid and buyers) £23 3/4 paid and sellers
Dunlop March (£28 1/2) £28 1/2
Lightning March (£25 3/4) £25 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 1/16 paid and sellers) 8 paid and buyers
Forward April June (8 1/16 paid and buyers) 8 paid and buyers

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, March 25

Previous closing	4.68 5/16
To-day's opening	4.68 5/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 25

Previous closing	4.68.25
To-day's opening	4.68.28
To-day's closing	4.68.21

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, March 25

Previous closing	176.82
To-day's opening	176.81
To-day's closing	176.82

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 25

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.68.28 and eased a little to 4.68.26. Business was very quiet with holiday feeling predominating.

Franc opened at 176.81 and went up to 176.82 where it remained stationary with very small business in evidence on lack of any fresh incentive.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay (13.224) 13.237
New York on Bombay (35.07) 35.07
Berlin on Bombay (87 3/8) 87 3/8
London on Milan (89.07) 89.05
London on Shanghai (0-8 1/4 nominal) 0-8 1/4 nominal
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (Nil) Nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£7-8-5) £7-8-5
Silver (20d.) 20d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.
4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 7/8 to 15/16 per cent.
6 months (7/8 to 1 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, March 25

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

"Market very quiet but steady."

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay March April (£10 1/2 sellers) £10 1/2 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 5/8 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£11 1/8 sellers) £11 1/8
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 1/4 sellers) £10 3/8

METALS

Tin (£215 buyers £215 1/4 sellers. Steady) £217 buyers £217 1/4 sellers. Very steady.
Lead (£14 3/4 buyers £14 13/16 sellers. Steady) £14 13/16 buyers £14 7/8 sellers.
Electrolytic Copper (£48 1/4 to £49 1/4) £48 1/4 to £49 1/4
Iron (102) 102

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 25

Liverpool wheat March delivery was finally closed at 51 1/8d.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, March 25

Wheat May	3 5 9
Wheat September	3 6 9
Linseed May	5 4 0
Linseed September	5 6 6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 25

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with New May at 50 1/4d. and July 52 1/4d. The market displayed quiet session on lack of any speculative incentive and prices sagging under the influence of hedge selling and liquidation prompted by weaker foreign advices

LONDON SILVER

London, March 25

Spot	(20d)	20d nil
Forward	(19 11/16d)	19 11/16d nil

LONDON GOLD

London, March 25

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-5)

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, March 25

Silver ready	52 9 0
Silver Chaitar	52 8 0
Silver Vaishakh	52 7 0

GOLD

Gold ready	36 15 6
Gold Chaitar	36 15 9
Gold Vaishakh	37 0 0
Sovereign	23 10 0

WOOL SALES

Selection moderate. Home-trade chief buyers especially in crossbreds.
Greasy inferior (0-7 3/4) 0-8 1/2
Greasy superior (1-4 1/2) 1-4
Scoured inferior (0-10) 0-11 1/2
Scoured superior (1-9) 1-9 1/2

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotations

Bombay, March 25

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted at Rs. 94/14 at 2 p.m.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 25

General Motor (dol 46 3/4) dol 47
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 27 5/8) dol 27 1/2
U S Common New Stock (dol 56 7/8) dol 56 7/8
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 25

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 24

Broach A/M opening 152 3/4 highest 152 3/4 lowest 151 3/4 closing 151 7/8
Broach J/A opening 153 highest 153 lowest 151 7/8 closing 151 7/8
Oomra March opening 140 1/4 highest 142 lowest 140 closing 140 3/4
Oomra May opening 140 1/2 highest 140 1/2 lowest 140 closing 140 1/4
Oomra July opening 141 highest 141 lowest 140 1/2 closing 140 3/4
Bengal March opening 115 1/2 highest 115 1/2 lowest 115 closing 115 1/4
Bengal May opening 115 1/2 highest 115 1/2 lowest 114 3/4 closing 114 3/4
Bengal July opening 116 1/4 highest 116 1/4 lowest 115 1/2 closing 115 1/2
Night session: Broach A/M opening 152 highest 152 1/4 lowest 151 3/4 closing 151 7/8.
Broach J/A closing 152

LONDON MONEY MARKET

No Improvement In Discount Rates

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, March 25

On the Money Market, in view of the trend of international conditions an improvement in discount rates was fully expected, and operators anticipated to see some improvement in the average Treasury Bills, but when the result was known in the market, the Syndicate had received 73 per cent at an average rate of 3/4, causing them considerable surprise, as the Bills were popular end of June maturities.

Wall Street closed irregular.

Limited Business In Calcutta Share Market

CALCUTTA, March 25

Jutes although the undertone continued steady business was very much restricted. Coals featureless. Teas neglected. Miscellaneous: The speculative issues continued steady and only a limited amount of business took place in them. Government securities opened steady but closed slightly weaker. Closing rates: Securities: Three and half per cent G P 94/13; three per cent up loan 1961/66 6/14 small odd lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 114/3 small lots.

Reserve Bank 111/8 ct.

Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref 106/8; Cawnpore Textiles 3/10; South Karanpura Coal 4/1.

Jutes: Howrah 55/4; Kinnison 523 odd lot ; National 21/6;

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn 5/13; Consolidated Tin 6/1; Indian Copper 2/1; Dalmia Cement pref 93 ex div; Bengal Telephone pref 13/14; Upper Ganges Elec 11; Indian Iron and Steel 28/3; Steel Corpn 11/8; Ditto pref 93 ct; National Safe Deposit and Cold Storage 2/8 disc; Rohtas Industries ord 24; Indian Paper Pulp 101 ct; three and half per cent 1935/65 Calcutta Improvement Trust Debentures 102 small odd lot.—A. P.

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 23rd Mar

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	110	191,832	177,684
Japan and China	1,766	612,883	373,547
Coast Ports		22,537	41,199
Up-country by Rail		171,321	231,553
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		24,535	15,077
Total	1,876	1,023,108	839,060

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 24-3-39	3514000	7262000
Receipts yesterday 24-3-39	10000	15000
Exports to date 24-3-39	2898000	4823000
Stock at Ports 24-3-39	2340000	3044000
Stock at Interior Towns 24-3-39	2983000	2428000
Stock at Liverpool 24-3-39	961000	1203000
Visible Supply 24-3-39	6359000	7228000
Quantity in sight 24-3-39	8283000	12526000
Quantity out of sight 24-3-39	7559000	8179000

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 25

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	90	35,714	46,111
Central India	257	199,229	35,921
Barsi and Nagar	1,026	60,299	123,110
Hyderabad Gaqrani		4,183	35,885
Berar	1,137	145,823	263,293
Central Provinces	161	32,271	58,401
Total Oomras	2,671	477,519	562,721
Dholera	1,026	135,392	47,742
N W Provinces		2,155	2,558
Rajputana	511	50,750	12,060
Sind Punjab	1,974	281,789	445,535
Broach	7,422	236,169	63,681
Coompta and Dharwar	153	17,078	11,001
Westerns Northerns	216	22,307	8,723
Cocoanada		84	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	9	2,553	1,407
American		2,578	150,890
Egyptian African and Sudan	4,055	206,705	253,812
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		7	1,170
Total	18,037	1,435,066	1,561,312
Arrived by road to 23rd March 1939		286,183	

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 25.

Following a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 152 but the market opened firm on active buying by a professional operator and Broach was quoted at Rs. 153/4 and advanced to Rs. 154/4. It was reported that there is a move to corner the market but we refuse to believe such a move. It is true that some professionals are overloaded with heavy speculative purchases and attempt may be made to force covering of short sales. Under the present circumstances there can be no room for any corner and those who have attempted in past had to suffer considerably. Later on the market was quietly steady at Rs. 153-12. It appears that we will have irregular and erratic markets.

Liverpool market was due to open one point down but it opened 2 points up. The local market was steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/M	Rs.	154	6 0
Broach J/A		154	8 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra May		141	8 0
Oomra July		142	0 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal May		115	12 0
Bengal July		116	4 0

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, July 24.

GIZA 2.—	
Spot	6.88+3
March	6.70—1.
May	6.74—1.
July	6.79—1.
October	6.83—2.
November	6.83—2.
January	6.84—2.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.90+3.
March	5.73—1.
May	5.75—1.
July	5.79—1.
October	5.70—1.
November	5.72—1.
January	5.74—1.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 25.

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at 7-8-5. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged and Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 5/16. London silver prices were unchanged at 20d. for spot while forward quotation was raised 1/16d. to 19 11/16d. India bought forward and there was small American demand. There was some continental selling and the market was steady Later on there was some business for cash and forward at fixed rates. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 0/8. London Bombay spot parity was Rs. 52-11-3 and forward was Rs. 52-0-0 Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-11-0. The local market was moderately active with a small turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range

GOLD			
Ready	36	15	3
Chaitra delivery	37	0	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	1	6
Vaishakh delivery	37	0	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	3	6
SILVER			
Ready	52	9	0
Chaitra delivery	52	8	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	6	0
Vaishakh delivery	52	6	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	12	0

LONDON SILVER

London, March 24.

Spot	20
Forward	19 11/16

LONDON GOLD

London, March 24.

Gold bars fine per oz	£7-8-5

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, March 25

Gold worth Rs. 82,11,262 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, March 25

The s.s. 'Maloja' carried six consignments of bar gold on Saturday, which included two worth Rs. 7,38,779 for London and two others valued at Rs. 9,87,197 for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam. The same steamer also carried gold worth Rs. 64,85,386 for New York via London.

The total amount of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931 now amounts to Rs. 3,19,77,07,534.

LONDON METALS

London, March 24.

Copper	£43 10 0
Lead	£14 18 9
Spelter	£13 18 9
Tin	£215 15 0

London, March 24.

May	6s 4 3/4d.

Hesitant Feeling In Share Bazar

STEEL SHARES RECOVER EARLY LOSS ON COVERING

Market Awaiting European Developments

BOMBAY: March 25.

It is not known whether German troops are moving on Poland front, but it is true that local Bears were moving on the front the Stock Exchange Trading Hall and succeeded in pressing down prices below yesterday's low level despite better Wall-Street advices.

Apart from lessening apprehension regarding European political situation, the Wall-Street market yesterday gave very favourable reception to Mr. Morganthau's remarks recommending lower social security taxes and the final list recorded general rise. U. S. Steel shares advanced dol. 1-1|4 to 57 and Anaconda Coppers improved 1|2 to dol. 27-3|8.

The offtake in the local Iron Market is reported fairly satisfactory at hardening rates, and it is generally believed that the profits of the Tata Steel Co. will amount to Rs. 5-1|4 crores. Against this there is a rumour that Operatives are creating some troubles demanding higher bonus than allowed under the Bonus Scheme. Thus the Share Bazaar is not inclined to assume new risks.

The sharp decline of dollars three registered in U. S. Steel shares two days back is fully recovered, but local Operators are more inclined to liquidate holdings before the settlement and prefer to await Mussolini's speech, which is due on Sunday.

The rise of Rs. 250 in Tata Steel Dfd. shares from the recent lowest level had run its course and naturally those who were long are now booking profits. This process of liquidation has damping effect, but at the same time when the market gets thoroughly liquidated, the technical position will be healthy and the market will offer effective resistance. Thus there seems no justification to take a bearish view of the situation and particularly when dividend time is drawing near for Steel shares.

Except Tata Steel shares all other Sections show little activity and particularly Cotton Textile shares despite their low prices remain neglected fearing unfavourable effect of the Anglo-Indian Trade Agreement.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,130 and declined to Rs. 1,110. Later on there was some covering and prices rallied to Rs. 1,142 and finally closed at Rs. 1,135.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 25

100	Ahmd. Advance	380	0
100	BOMBAY DYEING	836	4
100	CENTURY	228	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	215	8
100	COLABA	109	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	310	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-3-6	
100	Finlay	94	8
100	GOKAK	131	4
1.000	Hindustan	1.705	0
100	Indore	46	8
100	Khatau	98	0
100	KOHINOOR	XD 223	0
250	Laxmi	480	0
250	Madras United	35	0
100	Morarji	115	0
250	Model	51	8
50	MYSORE	85	0
200	NEW GREAT	XD 203	0
100	Oosmanshahi	40	0
100	PHOENIX	225	0
25	Sassoon Silk	68	0
1,000	Sholapur	3,200	0
50	SIMPLEX	68	12
100	SWADESHI	214	8
100	Swan	94	0
500	Vishnu	1.115	0
1.000	Westerns	860	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	110	8
25-50	Central	31	4
500	Imperial	1517	8
125-500	Imp. Conty	366	14
50-100	India	134	8
100	Reserve Bank	111	12
5	Union	5-13-6	
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	113	4
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	685	0
15-100	Jupiter	12	6
20	Mercantile	53	0
15-75	New India	34	12
200	Oriental	4200	0
10-50	Vulcan	7-3-6	
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ah. Old	140	0
1,000	ANDHRA	1,405	0
10	Ajmer	12	0
50	Bombay Tram	126	8
100	Bombay Suburban	142	8
10	Broach	9	12
100	Karachi	191	4
100	Poona	172	8
100	Surat	158	2
100	TATA HYDRO	146	8
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,255	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	345	0
100	C. Province	101	0
100	Dh. Baramati	101	8
100	Gujarat	96	8
100	Mandra Bhon	101	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 25.

Bombay Dyeing (833/12) 831 830 835 837 835
Century (224) 224 221/8 225 227 228
Central India (215) 212 215 216 215/8
Kohinoor (223) 223 221/8 224 223
New Great (201) 201 203
Simplex (68/8) 68/8 68/12
Swadeshi (211/8) 211 210 214/8
Associated Cement (113/4) 113 112/12 113/4
Andhra (1405) 1405
Tram. Ord. (126/8) 126/8 127
Tata Hydro (146/8) 147 146/8
Tata Power (1252/8) 1250 1257 1252 1255
T Steel Dfd. (1135) 1132 1137 1127 1130 1116 1130 1142 1135
T. Steel Ord. (247/8) 248 246 244 247 245 248 247/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (156/4) 156 4 155/12
Bellapur (173) 173
B Steam (211) 211 212
B Burma (430) 429 430 428 430 429

100	Pachora Jamner	95	0
100	Sara Serajganj	100	8
500	Tapti Valley	733	12
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corp. XD	5	12
2sh.	Indian Copper	2-0-6	
10	Indian Iron and Steel	28	2
10	Shivrajpur	35	8
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,135	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	247	8
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	315	0
10	Air Services	8	9
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	173	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	795	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	212	0
125	B. BURMA	426	0
50	BOMBAY CONTY	146	4
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-6-6	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	80	8
100	IND. BLEACHING	102	0
50	Ind. Invest. Trust	40	9
100	I. Radio Defd	390	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380	0
100	Port Canning	68	0
30	Premier Con. XD	60	4
15	Scindia	17	15
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	37	0
	PREFERENCE		
5-1|2	Amalgamated (T.F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,495	0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285	0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	74	6
5	p. c. Central India (T. F.)	567	8
6-1|4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st XD	104	4
6-1|4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd XD	96	4
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	147	8
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Power	1,555	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	207	8
7-1|2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155	12
7	p.c. Vishnu	717	8
	DEBENTURES		
3-3|4	p. c. Andhra Valley	102	2
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105	10
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	50	8
7	p.c. Sholapur	80	0
6	p. c. Tata Hydro	105	8

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 25.

3 1/2	per cent G P Notes 94/13
2 3/4	per cent 1948/62 Loan 98/12
3	per cent 1951/54 Loan 100/12
3	per cent 1941 Bonds 101/14
3	per cent 1963/65 97/8
3 1/2	per cent 1947/55 104/2
4	per cent 1940/43 Bonds 107/4
4	per cent 1960/70 Loan 110/2
4 1/2	per cent 1955/60 Loan 115/4
5	per cent U P Bonds 98
5	per cent 1939/44 Loan 101/2
5	per cent 1940/43 Loan 104/8
	TAX FREES
5	per cent 1945/55 113/14
4	per cent 1953/63 Mysore 111/12
5	per cent 1955 Mysore 124
	CORPORATION DEBENTURES
4	per cent 1972 B P T 109/8
4	per cent 1974 M Deb 108/8
5	per cent 1954 M Deb. 117/8
6	per cent M Deb 1954 129
6	per cent K P T 1956 129

Note:—Tone easy.

Budli difference ranged between 0-3-0 to 0-3-3 against short sellers.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 25.

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 /8
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/16 to Feb.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 286 5/8
Bank's buying T T 283 7/8
Bank's buying D D 283 1/8
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,309
Bank's buying T T 1,326
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 3/8
Bank's buying T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 76 /8
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 65 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 65 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 84
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 47
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.68.31 24th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 25th instant.
Hongkong/London 1/2 7/8 25th instant
Shanghai/London 0/8 17/64 25th instant.
Java/London 8.81 1/8 25th instant.
London/Paris 176.82 24th instant.
London/Belgium 27.83 3/4 24th instant
London/Switzerland 20.81 1/4 24th instant
London/Berlin 11.67 1/2 24th instant.
London/Stockholm 19.42 3/8 24th instant.
London/New York 4.68.25 24th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.82 3/8 24th instant
London/Italy 89.05 24th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-8-5 23rd instant
Gold £7-8-5 24th instant.
Silver London Ready 20 23rd instant.
Silver London Ready 20 24th instant.
Silver London Forward 19 5/8 23rd instant.
Silver London Forward 19 11/16 24th instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 23rd instant.
Silver New York Ready 43 24th instant
London Discounts 3 months 5/8 per cent 23rd instant.
London Discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 1 per cent 23rd instant.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 24th instant.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 1 1/2 per cent.
6 months 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Br. A/May N. Y. May Rs. 42 Liverpool May Rs. 54

Br. J/Aug. N. Y. Jul Rs. 37, Liverpool July Rs. 48

New York Liverpool May 108, July 100. Oct. 113, Dec. 117, Jan 120.

Foreign Affairs Survey

Beck's Reorientation

(By "VIGILANT")

The news of what practically amounts to the failure of the anti-comintern mission of Count Ciano is not particularly surprising. The Polish reaction is quite simple to understand. Actuated by self-interest and on the purely ideological plane, bias in favour of the totalitarian system, the Polish policy has more or less been opportunistic. The Poles are what can be coloquially described as a 'peculiar' people and their psychology is explained by their history of political domination by the Czarist Russia.

The Poles are notoriously touchy and far from docile or susceptible to threats of force. At this moment in fact there is a strong wave of anti-Nazi popular feeling and even the military dictatorship first of Pilsudski and subsequently of Beck have made it clear that while Poland would be only too delighted to share any spoils that may be available as a result of boundary revisions at the expense of her neighbours, she would prefer to play a role different from that imposed on the Nazy victims of Central Europe.

The Nazi drive to the East and the consequent developments in Ukraine have impressed on Poland the dangers of too successful German designs. A francophile reorientation in her foreign policy is not therefore difficult to understand inasmuch as the Franco-Soviet combination could be played off against Nazi aggression. Soviet Russia, it is unnecessary to emphasise, infinitely, a much better customer to deal with than Nazi Germany.

But the lead given by Beck is likely to stimulate resistance in quarter where the Western democracies have left Hitler a free hand. Disillusioned France, too, may fully exploit the situation by repairing her defences in Central Europe as not unprofitable insurance against the German encirclement while there is time to act.

Pirates All

While the professors of international law are expressing their shocked surprise at Franco's latest naval blockade of the Republican coast and debating whether it does not amount to an act of piracy, it would be interesting to recall the dramatic circumstances in which the Rebels almost succeeded in blockading Bilbao and starving the Basques till their bluff was called. This tragic comic chapter in the history of the Fascist invasion into the Basque country has proved what the subsequent events merely confirmed that the Chamberlain Government was not deterred by either considerations of international law and morality or any genuine sense of British prestige and naval power from taking up throughout an undisguisedly pro-Rebel attitude.

The fact that, despite the "de jure" recognition accorded to the Rebels, no rights of belligerency have been extended to the so-called Burgos Government, which is composed disproportionately of the Italo-German invaders, is hardly expected to trouble the Chamberlainean conscience that has weathered through greater moral storms before and after Munich. The first principles of Chamberlainean policy, indeed, postulate that international law does not exist realistically speaking, because it has ceased to function, thanks largely, as even Daladier admitted publicly the other day, to the irresistible influence and action of British diplomacy. In a word, since piracy on the high sea forms an integral part of successful and highly respectable international banditry on a bloody scale it has evidently come to receive the warmest approval and enthusiastic support even of His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Communists In Spain

Although the central zone in Spain which, since the fall of Barcelona, appeared to arrest the inevitable collapse of military resistance to the Fascist invasion is described in the latest Reuter messages as having been submerged in chaotic conditions, one has no difficulty in piecing together isolated news items and constructing a more or less clear image of Spain dying on her feet." The foreign invaders of Spain including General Franco with his Nevarrese and his Moroccans have no doubt succeeded with the decisive and valuable aid of interventionist non-intervention promoted by the Chamberlain-Daladier combination in destroying active military resistance of Republican Spain. But the panic that always precedes and follows a military defeat and which in Spain has been aggravated (although the Basques proved a remarkable exception to this process) by the acts of vindictiveness carried out by the fascist victors throughout the war and the power of terrorization inherent in the air-arm in the Italo-German arms, is now released: and what is happening in Spain at the moment has an almost fixed behaviour-pattern.

With the disintegration of Spanish 'Frente Popular' that has set in the central zone it is not surprising that the Communists (P.O.U.M.) should put up the last resistance to what they rightly regard as an act of betrayal of the remnants of the Spanish defence forces and should in consesuence, be singled out as the scapegoat. The P.O.U.M., whose loyalty to the cause of Spanish freedom has been proved during various crises and who have had the misfortune to be regarded with disapproval by Stalinite Moscow in fact, their suppression was a condition of such meagre help as the Spanish Government actually received from Soviet Russia— fills in this unfortunate but necessary role. It is a tragically forlorn dream to expect Franco to practise the virtues of Nietzschic superman or to look out for his 'beautiful eyes' to shed human pity for the helpless handed over into his power

Carol's Carol

King Carol's recent pilgrimage to the Mecca of Berchtesgaden would appear to have the significance not merely of a social call the vogue of which has been introduced in Europe by the British Premier but of the reaction to the pressure exerted by the repercussions of Munich. Although apparently the King appeared to be determined to eradicate Nazism out of his Kingdom it would be a mistake to imagine that his policy was inspired essentially by anti-Nazi attitude. His government has no doubt suppressed, with rather unusual and impressive vigour and ruthlessness, the fascist and pronouncedly anti-semitic and terroristic organisation of Codrenau's Iron Guards.

But it is purely an act of self-defence. This organisation has been completely unmasked as having been inspired helped and financed by the Nazis and Carol in destroying it has safeguarded, in a great measure, his absolutist monarchy against the immediate menace. But his difficulties do not cease with his suppression of the Guardist subversive activities on the contrary, they slightly increase in so far as it provokes the Nazi hostility controlled though it appears for the moment. The situation could be briefly summed up as arising out of the problems created by the disappearance of free Czecho-Slovakia. Roumania is finding it extremely difficult to buy arms which the Skoda works used in the old days to supply. Then, the City of London is not prepared to finance her industry and learning from too recent experience prefers that country to be sucked into the Nazi economic orbit because, British capitalism can hope to share indirect dividends without undertaking the risk and expense of having to offer the guarantee the territorial and political integrity of King Carol's country. From London to Berchtesgaden is the most logical movement in the present Central and South Eastern Europe.

STAR FLASHES
by BRUNO
TOM COLLINS, ACTOR IN "SOMEWHAT SECRET," IS MARRIED TO "GINGER" AYLE!
HARD-BOILED VIC MCLAGLEN DRINKS A GLASS OF MILK BEFORE BEGINNING A DIFFICULT SCENE.
RETURNING FROM LOCATION, THE "HUCKLEBERRY FINN" COMPANY DISCOVERED A MONGREL DOG HAD SNEAKED INTO SEVERAL SCENES..... SO PRODUCTION HAD TO BE DELAYED UNTIL THE POOCH COULD BE LOCATED FOR STUDIO SHOTS.
(Copyright, 1939, by The Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Notice To Advertisers

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPE-WRITTEN ADVERTISEMENTS ensure correct insertions: otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management.

Transport By Air

Its Practical Economics

(By P. M. KABALI)

Mr. P. M. Kabali.

A few years ago, an aeroplane, with couple of hundred horse power engine carrying 3 to 4 passengers, was considered to be the biggest air liner. But to-day nobody can predict what would be the maximum size and capacity to carry passengers within the next few years to come, considering the daily increasing developments and new inventions in the modern science. There are at present air liners which can carry more than 80 passengers with other loads at a speed of more than 200 miles.

While thinking of opening a new route, there are many factors which require a very careful consideration. The first important factor to be considered is the geographical position of the places to be connected and, the second, to what extent the advantage, by way of saving time, could be given to the public over other means of transport. It is also essential to study the condition of the people and the nature of the trade of the respective places to be connected by air. It is only after studying these details that one can have a rough idea of the nature of the traffic to be expected and the extent to which the services could be popularised.

Every nation has its own peculiar conditions and hence one cannot follow blindly, to any advantage, the example of other nations. Our conditions are different and we must follow our own way. The economic conditions of our country are quite different and far from satisfactory and hence if the Services are to be popularised, they should be as cheap as possible. However, this in its turn, depends on consideration of the following facts:—

POSSIBILITIES OF ECONOMY

That in aeroplanes there is a certain point upto which practical economy is possible if they are flown at a reasonable speed, as for that speed reasonable horse power only will be required. Going over a certain speed, the economy cannot be effected in the fuel consumed for the horse-power used. For exmple, an aeroplane with a carrying capacity of 8 passenger with sufficient luggage can go at a speed of 140 miles with 400 h.p. However, if the speed has to be increased by 40 miles, the horse-power required for carrying the said load would be 1600 that is, in this case, we will have to use 1200 h.p. extra for the sake of 40 miles more speed.

Now taking a distance of 210 miles a plane with only 400 H.P. at 140 miles speed will take 90 minutes while a plane with 200 miles speed will cover the distance in 63 minutes, thus saving 27 minutes. Of course, the time factor is of tremendous importance in aviation, but it should be borne in mind that it should not be given an undue importance at the cost of economy. On similar routes, a difference of a few minutes would not matter much in view of the tremendous cost that will have to be undergone for the sake of uneconomical horse-power. It will only be advantageous to use greater horse-power if the distance to be travelled be very long—but it will be quite clear from the above comparison that on shorter routes the principle of practical economics demands greater consideration than the factor of time.

I am sure it will be very interesting now to take into account the factors, which an intending traveller is likely to consider but the first factor which he is likely to consider is the question of fare and, secondly, the advantage he will be offered by deciding to travel by air.

AIR SERVICE OF INDIA

The route chosen by Air Services of India, Ltd., has one of the finest geographical positions and the fares charged by them are in conformity with the economic conditions of our country. It will be interesting to narrate here briefly the history of Air Services of India, Ltd. The first thing that surprised many in the line was the low fare which the Management had proposed to charge on its Kathiawar route and a few important persons hailed out a very pessimistic outlook for the future of the concern but the Management and the Directors wisely thought to give sufficient chances to the service to prove itself. It was pointed out that the economic conditions in Kathiawar were not very bright and when the general population could not afford even a third class fare, how was it possible for the management to expect the people to pay even second class fare which was the lowest fare in an air transport company in in the world. These were quite reasonable and sensible arguments worth considering, but the only point which the Directors thought from the usual practical point of view was that unless they offered something to the public, they could not create a demand and would not be in a position to know the nature of traffic unless a fair chance was given.

Further it was pointed out to the Management that if at all they wanted to take a chance, they should try by starting a service once a week or so. Here again, these friends ignored the practical side of the subject. The intending passengers, even if he was afforded great facilities by way of saving time and comfort, would not be prepared to wait for an aeroplane to come once a week to fly him. The Services would only be made popular if they were frequent. Not only with the Aviation from a practical point of view, it would not be advisable to make the services less frequent because one fact should be borne in mind that the depreciation insurance and maintenance cost are so tremendous in air transport that it would only be worked out economically if the services were made more frequent thus distributing the overhead charges.

HELP FROM STATES.

I should be failing in my sense of appreciation if I did not mention here the States of Kathiawar who stood behind Air Services of India Ltd., realising the importance of Air Transport and the facilities that were offered to them by the daily service. It was only possible for the Air Services of India to fight their way by the generous help given by the States by way of Subsidy. Most of them have also been pleased to double the existing subsidies.

The subject of practical economics in Air Transport is, indeed, very interesting, so wide, full of wide and varied aspects that it will be very difficult to confine it within so short a space.

Travel by air is now a well established method of communication. It was no longer an event to board an aeroplane in Bombay for Kathiawar or for Poona-Kolhapur or to any place in India and Europe. Aviation by now is a valuable factor in national life. It is an important branch of the armoured forces, a vital factor in civil transportation. Its expansion depends only on Government support and unless that is forthcoming, the national defence force also would be very poor.

LOVE OF POWER

The love of power is a part of normal human nature, but power-philosophies are, in a precise sense, insane. . . . Men who allow their love of power to give them a distorted view of the world are to be found in every asylum; one man will think he is the Governor of the Bank of England, another will think he is the King, and yet another will think he is God.

'Certified' lunatics are shut up because of their proneness to violence when their pretensions are questioned; the 'uncertified' variety are given control of powerful armies, and can inflict death and disaster on all sane men within the reach.—Bertrand Russell.

Sadhona Bose

The Famous INDIAN DANCER

Recommends OATINE FACE CREAM

QUALITY CREAM for FASTIDIOUS WOMEN

Stamp Collectors' Corner

1939 Program Launched

By MURIEL NISSEN

The U. S. Post-office Department and all other Government branches involved in the production of postage stamps have their schedule for 1939 well under way with four definitely promised commemoratives and several other possibilities pending.

On the positive list is the Golden Gate Fair Stamp issued on February 18th, a commemorative George Washington's inauguration as first President, the New York World's Fair adhesive and a stamp marking the silver anniversary of the Panama Canal.

The Golden Gate Stamp had its first day sale from San Francisco. It is a three cent value, printed in purple by rotary process and issued in sheets of fifty. The arrangement is vertical and the size 84-100 by 1 44-100 inches.

The central design is a reproduction of the "Tower of the Sun," the outstanding architectural feature of the Exposition. Surrounding inscriptions, in dark gothic, are: "United States Postage' at the left. "Golden Gate" along the top, and "International Exposition" at the right. At the base the numeral "3" occupies the central position with the word "cents' superimposed upon it. "19" and "39" are enclosed in small squares at left and right.

Salvador Honors Exposition

Commemorative stamps in honour of the Golden Gate Exposition have been announced by several other nations, including Ecuador and Salvador. Salvador's issue will consist of three values, printed in large size. Designs will be the Golden, Gade Bridge on the 15 centavos value, California's coat of arms on the 30c stamp and Salvador's coat of arms on the 30c value.

Stamp From Poland

A semi-postal stamp has been issued by Poland, the proceeds of which are to furnish winter help to the needy. The value of the adhesive is 5 groszy plus 5g and the design pictures several hands stretched out to a roaring blaze. The colour of the stamp is orange.

Poland has also issued two postage due stamps, bearing the designation of value against a network background. Both these stamps are green and the denominations are 5gr and 10gr.

More Constitution Stamps

Both Turkey and Cuba have scheduled stamp issues to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the United States Constitution. Cuba's set will consist of four postage value and two air mail stamps and the Turkish set will have six values. Further details remain to be settled.

Austrian Scenes

The annual Winter Relief set, issued by Germany, consisted of six values each representative of a district in Ostmark (formerly Austria). On each stamp appears a scene in the district and a flower grown there. Following are the colours, values and localities pictured: 3 pfennig plus 2pf brown, Burgenland; 4 plus 3pf blue-gray, Flexenstrasse; 5 plus 3pf bright green, Zell am See; 6 plus 4pf dark green, Grosslockner; 8 plus 4pf orange red, Kachau; 12 plus 6pf brick-red, Vienna; 15 plus 10pf brown-violet, Sazbrug Steirmark; 25 plus 15pf ultramarine, Tyrol; and 40 plus 35 pf purple, Braunau-

Set From Venezuela

Venezuela, the world's second largest postage stamp contributor in 1928, has issued a nine value air mail set commemorating the Battle of Carabobo on June 24th, 1821. This battle, led by Simon Bolivar, marked the end of Spanish rule in Venezuela. Illustrated on the stamp set are two monuments erected to recall the engagement. One, erected on the plains of Carabobo is pictured on the 45 centimos steel blue, 70c bright red and 1.35 bolivares gray adhesives. The other memorial, is in Caracas, birthplace of Bolivar, and is illustrated on the 30c violet, 90c orange and 2.25 yellow denominations. The third statue pictured is an equestrain monument erected in memory of Antonio Jose de Sucre, famous general of South America. He served through the war for independence as Bolivar's right hand man and closely followed the campaigns of the liberator. He stands with Bolivar and San Martin as a great hero. This last design is presented on the 20c brown, 50c light blue and 1.40g slate stamps.

National Parks

Somewhat in the manner of the U.S.A. National Parks issue of 1933, will be the parks series scheduled by Japan. The first item of the set is a four value issue with views of Nikko, the first of ten national parks which will be opened to the Japanese within the next eighteen months. The views on the Nikko set are certainly lovely, and are arranged as follows: 2 sen, ochre, Nantai volcano; 4 sen, green, Kegon Falls; 10 sen red, Shinkyo sacred bridge and 20 sen, blue, Hiyuckidake Volcano.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp pictures an athlete tearing apart a tree stump?
2. What country's postage includes a portrait stamp in honour of the English poet, Lord Byron?
3. On what stamp do we see a saint preaching to fishes?
4. An elephant-drawn carriage appears on what stamp?
4. An elephant-drawn carriage appears on what stamp?
5. A Moori chief, with brilliantly painted face, is shown on what adhesive?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. St. Benedict appears on an Italian stamp of 1929.
2. You will find a condor pictured on a 1925 adhesive of Bolivia.
3. In 1898 a stamp of our own trans-Mississippi issue pictured cattle in a Western storm.
4. King Darius, one of the most famous rulers of the East, appears on a Persian stamp of 1925. Darius was born in 558 B. C. and died in 485 B. C.
5. Lindbergh's famous plane, "The Spirit of St. Louis' appears on a stamp issued by Panama in 1928.

(COPYRIGHT)

Planning Diets

Nutritive Value Of Indian Foods

Those who want to plan diets either for themselves or for others will find their task made easy by the Health Bulletin on "The Nutritive Value of Indian Foods and the Planning of Satisfactory Diets," a second edition of which is just brought out.

Data have been collected about the composition of some 50 more food-stuffs and added to the analyses of some 200 common Indian foods previously given. While there is room for further studies of special varieties of food-stuffs which are consumed in remote localities and have a purely local distribution, nearly all the common and familiar foodstuffs of India have now been investigated.

The publication is a part of the move to popularize the results of nutrition researches. In the early years of nutrition work, the first objective was to get together the scientific data on which practical work could be extended to the homes of the people. This material has since been collected by the workers at the Nutrition Research Laboratories, and is now being made available to the public.

MODERN IDEALS ON DIET

Prefaced by a summary of modern ideas about diet, an account is given in the Bulletin of calorie requirements, and standards suitable for the various age and sex groups in India are suggested. Next, protein, fat, and various vitamins and minerals are dealt with, with special emphasis on the minimum requirements of each

It is advisable, says the Bulletin, that those who are responsible for the institutional care of children, etc., and all who are concerned with practical nutrition work, should have some idea of the effects on the body of a diet which is ill-balanced and defective. e.g., of a diet which is largely composed of milled cereals and contains an insufficiency of proteins mineral salts and vitamins and which calls for improvement. There is a long list of diseases, common in India due in some way or other to dietetic causes Such are: beriberi certain anaemias of pregnancy keratomalacia osteomalacia States of malnutrition which fall short of serious disease are widespread.

A well-balanced diet is essential if growth and development are to take place normally. The frequency of minor ailments in school children can be reduced by improving the diet. But well-balanced diets are in general more expensive than deficient ones. It is on this point that the nutrition worker encounters the main difficulty. Those who suffer from under-and mal-nutrition usually cannot afford to purchase a satisfactory diet. But even when poverty prevents the purchase of a diet which satisfies modern standards of nutrition, it is often possible to make effective improvements with little increase in cost and how these improvements can be effected are indicated.

Information is given in tabular statements about protein, fat, carbohydrate, fibre, calcium, phosphorus, iron calories and vitamins and appendices are added with data about the biological value of the proteins of various foods and the availability of iron in certain foodstuffs.

PROTECTIVE FOODS.

Stress is laid on the value of what are called the "protective" foods.

Human beings, and particularly children, cannot thrive at their best on a diet largely composed of cereals such as rice, millet, etc., and insufficiently supplemented by other foods. To make good the deficiencies of such a diet they must consume fair quantities of foods like milk, green vegetables, eggs, fruits, etc. These are sometimes known as the "protective" foods, since they are rich in proteins, vitamins and mineral salts, and protect the body against the ills which result when the diet is largely based on less nutritious foods, such as milled rice. Cod liver oil which is very rich in vitamins A and D, may be classed as the most valuable "protective" food.

In general diets in India are defective because they do not contain "protective" foods in sufficient abundance. The aim in public health nutrition work in general, and planning "well-balanced" diets must be to increase intake of "protective" foods. The classes in the community which are particularly likely to suffer if their diet is defective are infants and growing children, and expectant and nursing mothers.

It is not only the poor, whose choice in the matter of food is extremely limited, who are ignorant and prejudiced about diet. Many people in India and elsewhere, who could afford to consume and feed their children on an excellent diet, do not in fact do so. One can readily find among children of the more prosperous classes cases of serious malnutrition and food deficiency disease

HUNGER NO INDEX.

In drawing up a new diet schedule, or in assessing the value of an existing schedule, it is essential to know whether enough food is being provided. It might be thought that it is easy enough to discover food deficiency, for such deficiency must cause hunger. But experience has shown that human beings can adapt themselves, at a low level of vitality and with their powers impaired, to an insufficient ration, and scarcely realise that they are under-fed. The nutrition worker, in setting up standards of food requirements, ignores this remarkable faculty of the body to adapt itself to semi-starvation. His standard of food intake implies full satisfaction, enough to enable human beings to lead an energetic life at a reasonably high level of working capacity.

There are, of course, many kinds of public health nutrition work besides the planning of adequate diets. The task of the nutrition worker is often to make special additions (e.g. milk, cod liver oil, various vitamin-rich preparations) to an unsatisfactory diet rather than to plan the whole diet afresh. Infant feeding is a subject demanding special knowledge and training. But in all branches of practical dietetics the fundamental principles involved are the same, and an understanding of them is essential for successful work in this field.

POPULARITY RARELY ACHIEVED.

The first edition of this Bulletin had a wide circulation in In-

(Continued On Page 44)

Appeal For Fair-Play

Protest Against Servitude Scheme

This is the concluding portion of the Memorandum submitted by the South African Indian Congress to the Union Government protesting against the local Option servitude scheme, which is proposed to be introduced in South Africa.

We now come to deal with the position of Indians in Natal. Emigration of Indians into Natal commenced in 1860 through insistent demands by White Colonies for the supply of labour on Sugar plantations and for agricultural developments. This emigration was temporarily stopped between 1866 and 1874, when it was resumed on further representations made by the then Lt. Governor of Natal to the Secretary of State for Colonies. From the period of their entry into Natal in 1860, Indians developed Sugar, Tea and mining industries and served on the Railways. The Natal Government gave a solemn undertaking that these Indians would be treated with consideration during their term of indenture and thereafter; and that they would be encouraged to settle in Province and every facility would be given them to secure their permanent settlement in Natal. To induce them to remain in the country Indian immigrants were granted free gift of land in lieu of a free return passage to India. The value of Indian labour and the prosperity it contributed to the country generally, was recorded by the 1907 Commission in the following terms:

"Absolute and conclusive evidence has been put before the Commission that several industries owe their existence and present condition entirely to indentured labour. The expansion of industries made possible by the presence of Indians, has provided the Native with future opening.

"The Indians are industrious, law abiding, and on the whole sober in their habits, and it has been proved that their presence has had no injurious effect on the morals of the whites or Natives."

Numerous Official and public statements prove the value of Indian labour and enterprise in the development of the country. It is an accepted fact that, but for this contribution ,Natal could not have reached its present state of prosperity.

The Report of the Natal Commissioners in relation to Indian traders is illuminating. They said:

"We are content to place on record our strong opinion, based on much observation, that the presence of these traders has been beneficial to the whole Colony and that it would be unwise, if not unjust, to legislate to their prejudice.

An important Licensing measure known as the "General Dealers' Act of 1897 (Natal) "was passed by the Old Natal Parliament giving unfettered discretion to licensing officers in Natal to confine Indian businesses within the limits of localities occupied by Indians. This policy of restricting Indian trade and confining it to Indian areas is of general application throughout Natal, and is rigidly enforced. To show how this policy gradually squeezed out Indian traders from central parts in certain towns of Natal, one illustration will suffice. In the early days there were sixty Indian trading establishments in West Street, Durban; this number has been reduced to five as the result of the ruthless and arbitrary manner in which licensing officers have exercised the powers vested in them.

In Natal the bulk of the Indian population is essentially agricultural in character. The rural population of Indians in Natal is estimated by the last census to be 70,218. Of the total acreage of 11,299,360 in the Province of Natal the ownership of land by Indians in the rural areas is computed to be at between 100,000 and 125,000 acres, being less than one acre in every 100 acres. In neither the urban nor rural areas of Natal has there been any penetration of Indians into European areas; the normal increase in the Indian population has necessitated expansion, but such expansion has been confined to areas contiguous to those occupied by Indians.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

The Boroughs and Townships Ordinances of Natal give powers to local authorities to prevent Indian purchase of unalienated land. The Private Townships Ordinance empowers the township owner to prevent Indian residence in new townships. The Townships Ordinance of the Transvaal prevents Indian occupation of land in new European townships. So far as trade is concerned, the arbitrary operation of the licensing laws has relegated Indian traders to Indian areas. We have consistently protested against the disabilities entailed by the operation of these ordinances and the harsh application of the licensing laws, and sought their repeal. The imposition of fresh disabilities by means of the Scheme now under consideration will involve the ruination and humiliation of the Indian community inasmuch that its provisions will disturb existing lawful occupation of land by Indians.

We have, in the preceding paragraphs, proved that there is no necessity for any disabling legislation of the nature now under consideration. The Indian community voluntarily accepted the closed door policy in relation to Indian immigration in 1913, in the expectation that the status of the resident domiciled Indian population would be maintained and improved. This view was supported by the Honourable General Smuts at the Imperial Conference in 1917 when he said:

"I feel sure, I have always felt sure, that once the white community in South Africa were rid of the fear tha they were going to be flooded by unlimited immigration from India all the other questions would be considered subsidiary and become easily and perfectly soluble. That is the position in which we are now. The fear which formerly obsessed the settlers then has been removed, the great principle of restricting immigration is now on our statute Book with the consent of the Indian population in South Africa and the Indian authorities in India."

MAGNA CHARTA

The Round Table Conference between the Government of India and the Union of South Africa culminated in the Cape Town Agreement and marked a new era in the relationship between India and South Africa. The Indian, who had been deemed an alien, was now acknowledged by the Union Government as a part of the permanent population of this country. The "Uplift" Clause of the Cape Town Agreement indicated in no uncertain terms the policy which the Union Government proposed to follow in conduct of Indian affairs. The Uplift Clause reads:

"The Union Government firmly believes in and adheres to the principle that it is the duty of every civilised Government to devise ways and means and to take all possible steps for the uplift of every section of the permanent population to the full extent of their capacities and opportunities, and accept the view that in the provision of educational and other facilities the considerable number of Indians who remain part of the permanent population should not be allowed to lag behind other sections of the people."

In announcing the Agreement, Dr. Malan said:—

"The Governments re-affirmed the recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of Western stan-

(Continued On Page 44)

Basket Hat fashion for Spring model.

What with the trick new skating suits to add to the picture on ice rinks it's too bad Old Man Winter didn't do his stuff with more enthusiasm.

Tails on a man mean a swelled head on a gold digger.

Appeal For Fair-Play

(Continued From Page 43)

dards of life. The Union Government recognised that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared to conform to Western standards of life should be entitled to do so."

We have regarded the Agreement as our "Magna Charta" and it is pertinent on our part to ask whether the Scheme of Optional Servitude now under consideration is compatible and consistent with the letter and spirit of the two solemn declarations set out above. The Segregation Bill of 1926 was dropped as the result of the first Round Table Conference. The Segregation Clause in section 5 of the Transvaal Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Bill of 1932 was amended as the result of the deliberations of the second Round Table Conference, and section 131 A substituted therefor to provide for exemption of areas in the Witwatersrand without segregation. These facts indicate that the two Governments agreed that the principle of segregation should be avoided in respect of Indians domiciled in the Union.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Finally, we wish to point out that more than 85 per cent of the South African Indians were born in this country, but have, as yet, no representation in the Legislatures of the Union. Under the circumstances, it should be the special concern of the Government to see that the interests of this voiceless section are adequately protected. Unfortunately, owing to the composition of the various political groups in the country it has become easy to exploit the Indian issue for Party purposes; but we have a right to expect that the present Government, whose policy is based on the principles of justice, equity and fairplay, rather than on questions of political expediency, will not yield to a racial agitation based on prejudice and ignorance of the facts. Ethical considerations demand that the Indian community should not be subject to the humiliation and ruination which the Servitude Scheme would undoubtedly intlict.

We request that Government view the present situation in the light of this lofty sentiment, and continue along the path of wise statesmanship initiated by the Honourable the Prime Minister and the Honourable Dr. D. F. Malan in 1927. We are South Africans and our desire is to live on terms of friendship and goodwill with the other sections of the population. We appeal to you and the Prime Minister, who have been guided by noble Christian and liberal ideals, to make it possible for us to live as decent and self-respecting citizens of this great country, which we have come to regard as our own.

A man who feels his own importance is generally important only to himself.

The mentally sketchy girlfriend thinks when her beau talks about the stuffy time he had at the jinks party, he means he ate too many sandwiches.

STICK THAT TEAR

American cloth makes gay and easily-cleaned bathroom curtains, kitchen table and shelf covers, but doesn't it split and tear easily. It is impossible to sew up a slit in this fabric with success, but here's an idea that really words. Just put the edges of the tear close together and press a strip of ordinary sticking plaster on the wrong side.

The mend won't show and it is surprisingly strong. I know because I've just tried it on my bathroom curtains which tore when hurriedly pulled aside. Which reminds me to tell you that many shops sell special "patching sets" for mending clothes without sewing. Just press a patch on to the wrong side with an iron and the job is done!

Planning Diets

(Continued From Page 42)

dia. The low cost (2 annas) brought it within the reach of an extensive circle of readers. About 25,000 copies have been sold, a figure indicating a popularity rarely achieved by Public Health Bulletins.

The second edition retains the price of the first. Corrections necessitated by advancing knowledge have been made here and there and a few passages have been clarified in the light of experience gained during the distribution of the first edition.

At the special request of a number of readers, a section dealing with infant feeding, including dietary requirements of infants, breast feeding, artificial feeding, weaning and the difficulties of infant welfare work in practice; has been added. In 1935 about 1,250,000 Indian infants died before reaching the age of one year. A high percentage of these deaths was due to malnutrition.

Another useful addition is a list of Hindustani equivalents for the names of most of the foodstuffs.

How Did Earth Originate?

How was the eorth formed originally?

Many persons still cling to the belief that billions of years ago the earth was in a molten or gaseous state. This is an old and mistaken notion, based on the out-of-date nebular hypothesis of the French scientist, Marquis de Laplace. According to Laplace's theory the material of the solar system—of which the earth is a part—was originally a wheel-shaped nebula of tremendously heated gas revolving rapidly. Because of force outward it was believed that one ring after another was detached from the nebula, each ring becoming a planet. According to this theory all the planets, planetoids and satellites had to pass from a highly heated gaseous condition through a molten state.

Scientists are now convinced that this theory is incorrect. In the year 1900 Professor T. C. Chamberlain and Professor F. R. Moulton formulated the theory held at present, that the materials which make up the planets were drawn from the sun by means of the gravitational pull of a tremendously huge star hurtling through space. According to this theory, the material pulled from the sun began to revolve around the latter as a vast number of greater or smaller bodies. The larger bodies picked up the smaller bodies, thereby growing in proportions and becoming eventually what we know as the planets. Both the earth and the moon were formed by, it is believed, cold accretion, as the process is called. This theory, favoured by scientists, rules out the possibility of the earth ever having been a molten mass.

NO FURTHER SHIRKING FROM RESPONSIBILITY!

Anti-Beggary Activities Of Beggar Problem Special Committee

Following are the extracts from the report and recommendations of the Beggar Problem Special Committee, Bangalore:—

The Committee finds it sufficiently proved that day and night diseased beggars in various stages of contagion wander about, unrestricted, spreading the germs of disease far and wide. This is no exaggeration, for we see that as fast as we save the sick in the hospitals we imperil the healthy who are open to infection from these diseased beggars.

Thoughtful citizens in other big cities, having realised this danger have started Infirmaries or Beggar Homes where infirm and destitute beggars are sheltered and looked after. The provision of some such institution, here, has become a crying necessity.

The Committee feels most strongly, therefore, that the time has arrived for the immediate establishment of a Beggar Home, and that there should be no further shirking of public and official responsibility in this matter.

According to Municipal statistics there are in the C. and M. Station, 840 beggars, comprising 200 disabled destitutes, 30 juvenile beggars, and 610 able-bodied beggars. In Bangalore City the total number is about 800, comprising 200 disabled destitutes, 100 juvenile beggars (below 12 years of age), 100 able-bodied beggars and 400 immigrant beggars.

EXISTING HOMES FOR DISABLED DESTTTUTES

In Bangalore City there is the "Asaktha Poshaka Sabha", an unofficial body of workers by whose ceaseless efforts a well organised Home for aged destitutes has come into existence.

"The Anatha Asrayam, Bangalore, C. and M. Station". A band of workers known as the "Christhu Seva Samaj" secured a site leased from the Municipal Commission and constructed in 1925 the "Asrayam" for destitutes, mainly aided by funds raised in America.

For the 30 juvenile beggars in Bangalore C. and M. Station and the 100 in Bangalore City, admission should be made possible in existing charitable institutions, or, separate institutions should be provided.

ABLE-BODIED BEGGARS

These number about 600 in the C. and M. Station and about 500 in Bangalore City. It will certainly not be possible to open a colony or an Industrial Home for all of them immediately. But as a temporary measure leading, it is hoped, to a more permanent remedy, it should be possible to open Houses of Detention in both the City and the C. and M. Station where a certain number could be accommodated and employed on a self-supporting basis.

The public, by their alms giving, display an interest in the disabled and the destitute. Therefore, the first step should be directed toward housing these disabled destitutes, even to the extent of planning the levy of a small "Poor Rate" for this purpose.

COST OF SCHEME

Of the two hundred disabled destitutes in Bangalore C. and M. Station, some need to be sent to a Leper Asylum, the Mental Home or the Isolation Hospital. Assuming that fifty are sent to these various hospitals, one hundred and fifty disabled destitutes will need to be accommodated in "Homes".

COMPULSORY CONTRIBUTIONS

Donations and contributions alone will not be sufficient to meet all expenditure connected with the scheme. Steps might be taken by the authorities concerned to make every house owner contribute. This committee specifically proposes the Levy of a Trivial "Poor Rate" on a sliding scale basis, which at an average of two annas per month, per house, is roughly estimated to bring in about Rs. 12,500 per half year. Such collection might be made through the half yearly Municipal Tax Bills.

Excellent humanitarian work has been done by the "Beggars' Relief Committee", Bombay, (an unofficial body) for the destitute beggars of that City by starting in 1921 a "Home for Helpless Beggars" and running it for 17 years with very great success.

An organisation scaled to ensure continuity of aim and method, and commanding public confidence, should be started in Bangalore, without delay.

NEW PLANTES FOR PHOTOGRAPHERS

Greatest recent advance in photography is in development of infra-red ray plates and filters and these give war-makes another powerful instrument.

Spies can use them to examine contents of letters without opening them; and with newly developed lenses, they increase range of aerial observers' cameras enormously. Infra-red ray observation instruments reveal ships hidden by haze and extend naval observation greatly; they also locate gunfire and fix ranges more accurately.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

CONDUCTED BY

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

INCORPORATING BALKAN-JI-BARI

[MOTTO EDUCATION & ENTERTAINMENT]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Someone has said that there are two nations in the world, the Good and the Bad.

Wherever you may travel you will always find some good people and some bad people. The good people are as different from the bad as white is different from black, as land is different from water. The difference between goodness and badness is as great as the difference between light and dark.

Among all other creatures on the earth, there is no such struggle as we find in the human race. Animals and birds and fishes and insects. They are the same today as they were in the olden days. But man fights against his instincts; his march has ever been from darkness toward light, from ignorance toward knowledge from cruelty toward kindness, from selfishness toward charity. Once he was like the animals his soul has carried him forward. He feels that he must grow.

All stories and plays in the world are built upon this fight between the soldiers of good and the soldiers of evil. If we think about the tales we have read we shall find that somehow or other in each one of them there was this great contest going on between the Good and the Bad. Aesop's Fables are descriptions of these battles; and so are our Fairy Tales and the tales of the Great Fight.

Let us make perfectly sure of this, because unless we know what life is, how can we hope to do anything with it? A man can no more live successfully without some plan of life, than a sailor can reach a port without a chart and compass and rudder. If you saw a woman busy with needle and thread, and asked her what she was making, how you would stare if she replied: "I don't know." But much more mad is he who does not know what he is making with his life.

It is only the person who knows that life is a war between good and evil, who sees this truth staring him in the face when he looks at the world, who lives the wise life. He knows why he is living. He knows what he is making. He is not drifting with the tide, he is not being blown about by every wind; he is marching straight forward, in the broad day-light of knowledge, to a definite goal.

Learn, then, at the beginning of your life, to know for certain that existence is a struggle between good and evil. Let it be a thought constantly in your mind that the earth is a field of conflict where the two nations are ever wrestling for victory. Life is nothing else. All other matters are apart of the struggle. Trade, pleasure, games, books, pictures, friendships, and journeys—everything is part of the great and eternal strife. No one of us can live an hour, or do any action, without striving somehow for good or evil. Make sure of that in your mind.

Life is a struggle between good and evil!

Drawing by Bro. Kantilal Shah.

Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls busy at their games.

BALKAN-JI-BARI ACTIVITIES

On March 12, Syt. Pinakin Trivedi gave songs to Khar children, after their usual programme of games, etc., Vile Parle children went to Juhu, Ghat Kopar children had a programme of stories etc. In the evening a workers' meeting was held, where office-bearers for the all Bombay Central organisation and other branches were elected. A complete list of these will be given in the next week's issue.

On March 16, Bombay City Balkan-ji-Bari workers with their President, Shrimati Urmila Behn Mehta went to see the Seva Mandir, Belasis Road, where a Centre is going to be started from Saturday, March 18, 1939. In this centre, children's meetings will be held regularly every week now on Saturday evenings.

AT KARACHI

You are no doubt aware that there is going to be held in Karachi an All-India Industrial Exhibition, under the auspices of the Karachi Municipal Corporation, commencing from 6th April 1939.

It is further proposed to organize an Educational Court in the Exhibition where display of children's handwork will also take place. The Committee will award certificate of merit for deserving objects.

The exhibits will eventually be kept in the Pushpa Bhuwan Museum after the Exhibition is over and shall be treated as presents from children to the Pushpa Bhuwan (a nursery school of the Balkan-ji-Bari).

The North Western Railway authorities will be running Special Excursion Trains during the Exhibition days and it would be worth your while to visit Karachi in company of the Balkan-ji-Bari children, on that occasion.

The Karachi Balkan-ji-Bari is having a Variety entertainment as well as a Karachi Children's Gathering, between 16th and 23rd April.

AT BARODA

On 5th Feb., we had a heart to heart talk on the topic, "What can a young boy do?" The opinion of those assembled, was that a young boy in addition to his studies, could serve also the society in his own way and capacity. In the evening we played games.

On 12th Feb. "Hututu" matches were played. Children were divided into two groups, the one of those aged 8 to 12, and the other of those aged 12 to 16. They played matches with other parties of respective ages.

On 19th Feb. the subject which we discussed was, "The duties of a member." It was agreed during discussion unanimously, that they should be faithful to the institution of which they are the members. They must give a hearty co-operation in its activities. and

(Continued on Page 47)

Group-photo of the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari taken on the occasion of Syt. Pinakin Trivedi's visit: With him in the centre are seated Shrimati Dhanlakshmi Upadhyaya, Shrimati Harshadbehn Diwanji, Syt. Satisbhai Desai and Syt. Indravadan Vasawada.

French Naval Officer Meets Traitor's Fate

Sold State Secrets For Love Of Woman

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
TOULON, March 6.

As dawn broke to-day a man in naval officer's uniform, but unshaven and unwashed, was brought into the old moat of Fort Malbousquet.

He was placed against a wall, an officer tore from his uniform all the marks of his rank, there was a sharp command, a volley—and Lieutenant Mare Aubert, of the French Navy, fell dead.

He had paid the penalty for being a traitor to his own country during the September crisis, when he sold information of naval movements in Toulon Harbour. He used to watch the warships through a telescope from his hotel room overlooking the port

He fully admitted his guilt when arrested, and said he turned traitor for love of a woman who continually needed money spending on her.

For the past week Aubert has been suffering from religious mania, and spent the days reciting interminable prayers, refusing to shave or wash himself.

When he was awakened today he sat down and wrote two letters, one to his parents and the other to Marie Jeanne Maurel, his mistress—a beautiful young dance hostess who is now serving three years as his accomplice.

Aubert next smoked a cigarette, heard Mass and announced that he was ready.

REFUSED BANDAGE

To the priest who exhorted him to be brave he said, "Don't worry, Father I'll know how to die".

He tried to reject the bandage over his eyes as he faced the firing squad in the moat, but the authorities insisted.

Aubert's mother, correctly guessing the date of execution—which had been kept secret—arrived in Toulon yesterday, but she was not allowed to see her son, and the naval authorities had her sent out of the town again.

Divorce Decree For Ex-Viceroy's Heir

Hotel Bill Sent By Lady Ratendone

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, March 6.

In the Divorce Court to-day Mr. Justice Hodson granted a decree nisi to Viscount Ratendone—son and heir of Lord Willingdon, a former Viceroy of India—giving an address at Queen Anne's-row, Archery square, Walmer, Kent, whose wife, Viscountess Ratendone, did not contest a charge of adultery with Frederick Cullingford.

Viscount and Viscountess Ratendone were married in June, 1934, at the British Consulate, Nice, and afterwards lived at St. John's Wood, N.W., and elsewhere. There are no children.

LEFT HOME

According to the Viscount's case the marriage was happy until early in 1938. At that time he had cause to complain of his wife's association with Cullingford.

After a holiday last year she left home and in October sent a letter enclosing an hotel bill.

Viscount Ratendone, had inquiries made and now, alleged that his wife had stayed with Cullingford at an hotel in Weybridge last October.

Costs were given against Cullingford.

Viscount Ratendone has been married twice. His first marriage to Maxime Forbes-Robertson, a daughter of Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, was dissolved on his petition in 1932.

His second wife was formerly Miss Mary Foster, a daughter of Mr. Basil Foster, the actor.

SANDY bought two tickets to a raffle and won a dol. 1,500 car.

His friends rushed up to his house to congratulate him, but found him looking miserable as could be.

"Why, mon, what's the matter wi' ye?' they asked.

"It's that second ticket. Why I ever bought it I canna imagine."

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

Lucky Number Scheme

Preserve this Copy It May Fetch You Rs. 100!

Each copy issued during the month of March will bear a number on the last cover page. 37 of these Numbers have been selected by us at random and these numbers are deposited in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd.

After the last issue of this month the envelope will be opened and the Numbers will be published in one of the issues of the next month.

The price of the copy will be stated against each Number and those who return the copies bearing these "Lucky Numbers" will receive from us the stated price We shall buy back the copies at the following prices:—

1 copy at		Rs. 100
2 copies at		„ 50 each
4 „		„ 25 „
10 „		„ 10 „
20 „		„ 5 „
	Total	Rs. 500

37 Readers Stand to get Rs. 500

Thus 37 of the readers will have the right to sell back to us their copies bought at As. 2 only at prices varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 5 acc ording to the number they have on their copy.

Don't Miss Your Copy

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 45)

they try to understand and respect the views of one another. It was not only their duty to help their comrades, but also to render all possible help to poor persons. Stories were told and games played on 26th Feb., Syt. Ramanalal Nanalal Shah, Editor of the "Bulgivan" gave us a beautiful discourse on the life of Krishna. The subject proved that Krishna was a great man without his divine adventures also.

On 27th February, a branch was opened in Sultanpura, with the help of Bro. Ragendra, R. Trivedi. There are now 20 members there.

On 28th February, we gathered together and told stories and enjoyed.

On 4th March, a special meetting of the Mandal was called to express our deep feelings for dear Mahatmaji who was on fast. We prayed for the successful termination of his fast, and wished him long life.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

I have pleasure to send happy greetings to the following sisters and brothers whose birthdays came during this week on 26th March to 1st April 1939:—

1. Sis. S. N. Praphulla.
2. Bro. Sharad Kolhatkar.
3. Sis. Vimal Chakranarayan.
4. Bro. Sashikant Modi.
5. Bro. Manohar Gogate.
6. Bro Madhusadan Sathaye.
7. Sis. Raihana Versi.
8. Bro. Lachhman Punwani.
9. Bro. Hansraj Kapadia.
10. Bro. Indravadan Patel.
11. Sis. Santok Palan.
12. Bro. Sunderji Shivji.
13. Bro. Robert Sampson.
14. Sis Soona Barfiwalla.
15. Sis. Jumna Thakore.
16. Bro. Shriram Sant.
17. Bro. K. Ramchandran.
18. Sir. Kumudini Dange.
19. Bro. Nirmal Chaubal.

A COMPLAINT

Dear Dada,

Will you kindly publish this in the "Chronicle" Children's Own Corner, and oblige.

After the public meeting of Khar Balkan-ji-Bari on Sunday, March 5, I requested the children and youths to wait and decide as to how we might celebrate "Holi" and throw colours.

Some persons began to suspect that the children would make mischief and spoil the place, and they expressed that to us. But we thought that this was unwarranted.

Any-way, because of Mahatmaji's fast, we decided to postpone the activity uptil ten o'clock. The party sat in silence for about seven minutes and prayed for the success of Mahatma Gandhi in his mission at Rajkot.

As they were told that the hall was not to be spoiled, they did nothing in the hall and also arranged the table and benches lying there as per instructions from the Secretary of the Bari. One boy unfortunately spoiled the outer wall later, but that was subsequently cleansed.

From this incident, I want to point out that we must have a little more faith in children and youths and should try to organise and discipline them as much as we can. Don't you agree with me, dear Dada?

Yours, etc.,

Hari Gupta,

Note:—

I would rather not comment on the letter: it speaks practically everything for itself. When the hall is in charge of certain association or person at a particular time, he is responsible for any thing that may happen during that time, so one cannot blame him for taking any precautions.

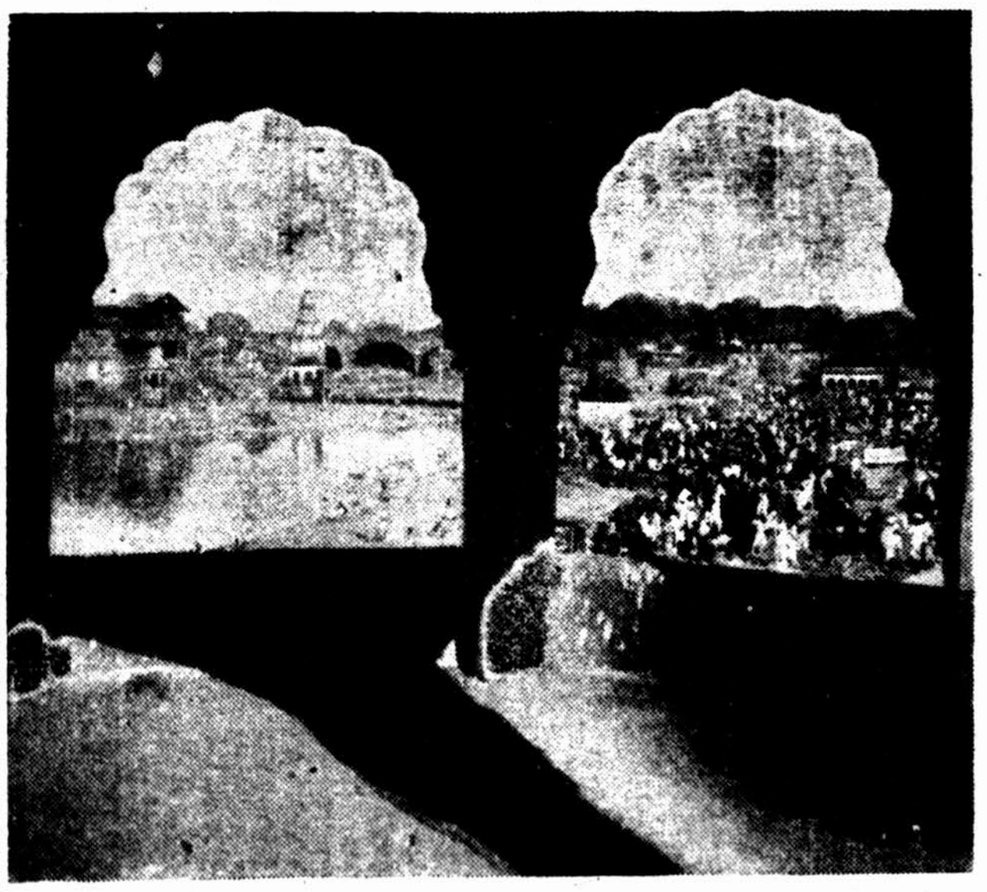
In this particular case, the Secretary's warning seemed to have proved effective—for children and youths, instead of playing any mischief and throwing colours, began to pray for Mahatmaji. Throwing colours and enjoying in that particular way on that particular day was hardly befitting!

I agree with the writer that children and youths should be organised and disciplined—And he must agree with me that to reach that aim, we must first organise and discipline ourselves. I hope I am sufficiently clear.

—Dada

Children, small and big, come to attend the Balkan-ji-Bari meetings like this: All from one home.

Syt. Pinakin Trivedi, seen at the back (centre), entertained the Khar Balkan-ji-Bari children with his sweet songs on Sunday, March 12.



Holy Bank of Godavari River in Nasik.
(Photo by N. G. Shah).

"Indian Pottery".
(Photo by Mr. J. Vyarawalla).

MORE THAN ONCE

Minnie: "My father was a doctor, and he said that people with weak hearts often die."

Mickie: "How often?"

WHICH IS CORRECT?

Seven and five is eleven or seven and five are eleven?

Neither—seven and five are twelve.

DANGEROUS NAP

Why is it dangerous to take a nap in a train?

Because the train invariably runs over sleepers.

SOME LETTERS ANSWERED

Dear Dada—How are you?

Yours, Usha.

Always well and happy, dear Behn, with your blessings and God's grace.

* * * *

Dear Dada—How does one get one's name into the newspapers?

Yours, Akbar

A machine prints it!

* * * *

Dear Dada—None of us knows where the younger generation is heading—really?

Yours, An Elder

But we admit it seems to be enjoying the trip.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment forms of the A.-I. Children's Association for the postage of which I enclose herewith nine pies stamps.

My age is.....years.

Name (Master or Miss)....

.....

Full Address.....

.....

.....

Please write in block letters and post it to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

FILL IN AND SEND IT NOW. DO NOT WAIT FOR YOUR BIRTHDAY MONTH.

Birthday Registration:
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Children's Own Corner.

NAME (Master or Miss) .....

.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

.....

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.....

.....

DATE OF BIRTHDAY.....

.....

Fill in and send to:—
DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY.

A city business man sends this instance of the sort of posers with which his young hopeful beguiles his leisure hours.

"Daddy, why do you wind up a business, when you want it to stop?"

"The World War Is Inevitable"

British Empire Strong Enough To Call Nazi Bluff: Rome-Berlin Axis Will Break On Rock Of Tyrol

MADRAS, March 18.

In an interview to the "Indian Express," Mr. H. K. Hales, British trade magnate and Sonservative Member of Parliament from 1931 to 1935, stated that the British Empire and France would call Hitler's bluff early and put a stop to his dictatorial aggression.

He also made the interesting observation that Italy's interests—now that Germany was becoming overwhelmingly powerful in Central and East Europe,—lay in co-operation with the Western Powers; and that, in view of a possible demand on Italy for the restoration of Tyrol to Germany, and for the protection of her vital interests, Italy would align herself with England and France, to fight Germany in the next war when it came,—as she did in the last war.

Mr. Hales looks 51 but is actually 71. He is the original of Arnold Bennett's "The Card" and donor of the Blue Riband for the fastest passenger steamer of the Atlantic. He was machine-gunner at Gallipoli in 1915, when he was 47. He spends the evening of his life in touring the world on business, studying men and things by the way. After a week s stay in Madras he is leaving for Hyderabad by this afternoon's mail 'plane.

Mr. Hales said: "I am of opinion that, never in the history of the British Empire have we been in such danger as we are to-day. Mr. Chamberlain's faith in Hitler's promises have resulted in what far-seeing statesmen fully realised much earlier. The so-called agreement drawn up at Munich was dust thrown into his eyes, while Hitler made his preparations for the annexation of Czechoslovakia

"I paid a visit to Prague, in December last, and, while there, saw the camps of the Czech refugees from Sudetenland. Their condition was pitiable. They had left everything behind them and had escaped to Prague with the few articles they could carry in their flight.

"It was perfectly well understood in Prague that the Czechs could expect no assistance from England or France and that the only thing to be done was for them to co-operate with Germany, who, otherwise, would make their existence intolerable.

"Everywhere, there were heard whispers of German spies and no one could speak freely against the Reich without fear of arrest and imprisonment.

"There can be no doubt that the Dictators have had everything their own way while the Democracies have been at cross-purposes and while divided counsels have prevented a united front being presented against aggressive Dictators.

THE GREATEST ERROR

The Munich settlement has been in my opinion the greatest error in British history. The relief from war, experienced by the population, speedily gave way to despondency when the high price we had paid for a temporary peace was realised. The panic caused in England by the hasty construction of dug-outs and the distribution of gas masks gave everyone the impression that an immediate invasion of England by air was intended by Germany.

" In 1815, when we fought at Waterloo, the watchword was, 'Up Guards, and at 'em'. To-day the feeling is. To the coal-cellars! Hitler is coming!'.

"Unless a united stand is taken by America, England, France and Russia to prevent further aggression by the Dictators, the demand for colonies may be made the next excuse for further encroachment on the small nations of Europe, which must inevitably precipitate a conflagration, the like of which the world has never before seen.

"A world war is almost certain. It is almost impossible to avoid it. Without striking a blow, Hitler has achieved success which no man in the world ever before achieved. Hitler will continue the process until military and naval action puts a stop to it.

"The Munich settlement has given the impression throughout the world that the British Empire is losing its power and so far from protecting its colonies, it cannot even protect itself. The impression is, of course, totally wrong: but it can only be altered by firm determination of the British Government to call the Dictators' bluff. The British Empire is sufficiently strong to fully protect itself against any attack from whatever quarter: it will act when it has realised the menace to its safety.

"You hold, Mr. Hales that Mr. Chamberlain made a mistake at Munich', asked our representative, "but what was the alternative to Munich? Was it not a world war?"

"We could have kept out of the affair altogether", said Mr. Hales. "We had no obligations, no commitments in regard to Czechoslovakia. We need not have shown our weakness in defence. We could just have armed ourselves rapidly, without saying anything about it. We need not have said we had no guns. I do not think the alternative to Munich, was war. Germany was not in a position to make war. Indeed the inhabitants of Germany were wholly unaware of any crisis at all. And if Hitler did drag Germany into a world war, there would have been a revolution in Germany. Hitler depends entirely on bluff everytime".

"Now that Germany is fast dominating the whole of Europe", Mr. Hales was next asked, "don't you think that Italy would soon align herself on the side of England and France, and against Germany?"

Mr. Hales said that Italy would soon realise that her interests lie with England and in the event of another war, would join England and her allies and fight Germany as she did in the War of 1914-18. "There are," he added, "Germans in Tyrol which Italy took after the last war from Germany. Germany will, consistently with her policy, demand Tyrol back, and that will make Italy fight Hitler'.

"ONLY GIVE PREFERENTIAL TARIFF".

Asked what he thought of the working of Provincial Autonomy in India, Mr. Hales said the friction between British India and Indian States had first to be removed. Things would take final shape after that.

In the event of war, our representative asked, would Britain make special efforts to retain the friendship and assistance of the people of India?

Mr. Hales said: "If I were to advise Indian leaders I would say —Give Britain a preferential tariff for her manufactures, so that we may be certain of retaining the trade of India which is England's largest customer. And on such conditions there is no possible doubt that every help will be given to Indian leaders to rule their country as they think best.

For, when all is said and done, it is not the management of India which is England's concern, but the feelings of her workers. England's concern is for finding work for the unemployed. And, with preferential tariff for British goods, other causes of misunderstanding will disappear".

Sonnets To K. . . . .

I.

The Star, abiding in its luminous sphere,
Shoots sparkling through imponderable space,
By deeper laws displaced. The flow'r, austere
On its tender stem, rolls to Earth's solid face.
By violent winds o'erthrown. Blame not the Star
Lustrous, dear girl, nor flower fragrant accuse
Of low inconstancy; They pliant are
To that Divinity, which knows their use.
I call thee not unfair, that thus, my heart
Thou didst uptear from its stationed root and sink
It in thy beauteous being. Nay, let its part
Be played in thee, or out: I know my link.
What if I leave or love, run, sleep or stay,
I act by Law; nor know more than obey.

I ask thee not to give thy love to me;
For who art thou to give and I receive?
I didn't give thee my love, it heaved to thee:
No more my hand nor heart acts by my leave
Than Earth rolls by its own particular will,
Or the broad main heaps its waves toward the moon,
By native force impelled. We would be still
But for that Central Fire, which knows our boon.
No, give not me thy love; love is not gift,
Nor I am beggarly. Dear, keep thy love;
That fire shall burn thee, leap to mine and swift
Both mingling, our affinities approve.
Can temples so divide the gods that each
Shall be walled in and not the other reach?

Thou art unapproachable; Sweet! be thou so:
Move radiant in the large looming skies
What time I stand and let through me the flow
Of thy refulgent presence from thine eyes;
So 't shall lash my heart-waves to the altitude
Of my very manhood and baptize me God.
Only cleave to thy skies beyond my rude
Grasp, unbesmirched by covering clouds of sod.
I do not pine; I seek not to have thee:
Possession vulgarises, makes both cheap,
Receiver and received. I prize me
For my dear want and grow rich in its keep.
Our love lacks nothing, but we lacking love
Cry out for things, which shall our losses prove.

—MATAM VASUDEVA MOORTHY.

DECREE NISI FOR SON OF EDGAR WALLACE

Mr. Brian Edgar Wallace, son of the late Mr. Edgar Wallace, was granted a decree nisi at Bristol Assizes last month because of the misconduct of his wife Margaret Winifred, with Viscount Hastings.

Mr. Wallace was awarded costs against the co-respondent.

The marriage took place on June 23, 1934, at St. Jamess, Westminster, and there were no children. The case for Mr. Wallace was that for a time they were perfectly happy.

In November last year his wife told him she was in love with "Jack"—meaning Jack Hastings, who had visited their home several times.

On November 16 his wife said she was not prepared to give up the co-respondent. Misconduct was alleged at the Grand Pump Room Hotel Bath.

"How is your husband getting on with his golf?"

"Very well, indeed. The children are allowed to watch him now."

The honeymoon is over when a couple discover a budget isn't a workable thing if it is made of elastic.

A gay young blade is he who thinks the worst of all depressions is that of disposition the morning after the night before.

EVOLUTION OF INDIAN MUSIC

(Continued From Page 8)

notes of "Sarang." When man was inspired by his surroundings to sing, say as a result of some mental activity and his feelings wanted to come out, his heart became alive and feelings began to overflow from it, the music which emerged from this natural play of feelings was in its natural form and was in the notes of the "Sarang."

We learn, nay we may have to believe that "Sarang" came into existence as the first song in this world, in the form of a song, as a sort of an incarnation of human feelings. Students of music are aware that 'sa,' 're', 'ga', 'ma', 'pa' and 'ni' are the five "swaras" in "Sarang". In the modern schools of music two "nishads"—one "komal" and one "tivra"—are added to the Sarang. Study and thorough examination lead us to believe that when "Nishad" is joined to the "Shadaj" or when "Shadaj" comes after "Nishad," then naturally this "Komal Nishad" goes up and then it acquires the character of "Kakali" or "Tivra Nishad."

There are certain factors at work in the human mind, which inspire this "Nishad" and then unconsciously this "Nishad" becomes "Tivra" when meeting the "Shadaj." On account of this weighty cause the "Nishad", which is found to be "Komal" in the Ragas automatically becomes "Tivra Nishad" in all these Ragas. In spite of all this it is certain that "Komal Nishad" is more powerful than "Tivra Nishad."

The First Raga

The pitch of the natural "Sarang" found in the music of the primitive people as mentioned above is not higher than the "Nishad" of the "Madhya Saptaka." It touches the "Komal Nishad" and then always does the "Avaroha." The "Nyas" of this is on "Rishabh" and it descends on the "Shadaj" in the form of the "Antya Swara." It is sometimes said that when they begin from the "Shadaj" of the "Madhya Saptaka" they touch the "Tivra Nishad" of the "Mandra Saptaka."

In this way the whole melody reflects the form of "Sarang." In the songs of these people which we have heard though on account of their being in a foreign tongue I have not been able to understand their meaning or to commit them to memory, still from the point of view of the Swaras it is true that these notes never go beyond the "Shadaj." They have their "Avaroha" from the "Mridu Nishad" and expressing the mental condition of the singer they are still on the "Shadaj". In this way continuously flows the stream of their songs.

If my statements supported by self-experience are not disbelieved, then it would not be difficult to accept that by natural inclination man had a desire to sing and the Swaras which came forth from his lips were five and their form was similar to modern "Sarang"; and these notes spontaneously came forth from the throat of the primitive man, when he had no knowledge of music, as a result of inner inspiration. I have learnt from experience that some unexpressed feeling of the heart wanted to find expression and it assumed the form of "Sarang". So far we have seen and realised that man had an inspiration to sing and from his voice the common Swaras, 'Sa', 'Ri,' 'Ma', 'Pa,' 'Ni,' 'Pa,' 'Ma,' 'Re' of current "Sarang" came forth. When people will think about the origin of the Ragas then, it is possible, that "Sarang" will be accepted as the Adi, i.e., the pioneer or the first Raga.

LEPROSY & LEUCODERMA

Howrah Kustha-Kutir is the last hope for the patients suffering from Leprosy, Leucoderma and other skin-diseases. Being founded by the well-reputed specialist physician Pandit Rampran Sharma, Kaviraj half-a-century ago, it is well-known to all respectable physicians in India and abroad. Thousands lepers disappointed in all treatments and injections have been cured here radically.

AN APPRECIATION

Read what Dr. A. Danasamy, an eminent physician writes from 19, Kovil St., Palakarai, Trichinopoly, on 24-12-'38:—The patient I recommended to you has obtained the following results by your three months' treatment—Swelling of the face is diminished. There is now sensation in the numbed and anaesthetized parts. The colour of the skin over the affected parts has almost returned to normal. The thickening of the pinna of the ears has also reduced a good deal. I took a skin clip from his ear as well as from his nose smear and examined under the microscope for Lepra bacilli and found it negative. So I am much pleased and encouraged to recommend you other cases I know of.

FREE ! FREE ! ! FREE ! ! !

The interesting book: "A Guide To Sufferers," 2nd edition. Just out. It contains a chapter on physiology of diseases, aetiology of Leprosy, Leucoderma and other skin-diseases. sent absolutely free.

Address:—HOWRAH KUSTHA KUTIR, I, Madhab Ghose Lane, Khurut-Dharmatola, Howrah. 'Phone—359, HOWRAH.
Branch:—40, Harrison Road, Calcutta.

FRET WORK

For Money at Leisure.

Make decorative and useful fretwork articles in your leisure! An out-fit is inexpensive—but it is a source of endless pleasure.....and considerable profit. For, well-made fretwork such as tables, brackets, frames, &c., sell readily.

Call or write for full particulars to-day.

DAWSON & CO.,
122C, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY

THE BOMBAY SENTINEL

EDITED BY *B. G. HORNIMAN.*

A DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

SINGLE COPY: ONE ANNA

IF you have a grievance or anything of public interest to ventilate tell it to the SENTINEL ∴ ∴ ∴

For Rates of Advertisement and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Sentinel."
Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

DOCTORS DON'T BELIEVE IT

Popular Fallacies About Health And Diet

I have been reading a book by an American doctor, Doctor August A. Thomen, with the intriguing title of "Doctors don't believe it." It is an exposure of many popular fallacies about health, diet and remedies.

American doctors are in the habit of expressing their opinions much more freely than their conservative colleagues on this side of the water. Any doctor who feels he has a message for the world will get out a book about it. Witness the case of Dr. Hay, who has put half the world on the "Hay Diet."

This book of Dr. Thomen's has an introduction by Lord Horder, a very eminent English physician, who refers to it as "an attractive form of health education".

SLIMMING

The next attack is on so-called slimming preparations. He tells of a famous obesity cure which sold at £5 a quart. When examined by Government chemists it was found to be composed of:—

Powdered alum—1 pound.

Alcohol 50 per cent—10 ounces.

Water sufficient to make 1 quart.

"The actual worth of these ingredients is one and six pence!"

OBESITY

The word obese is derived from the Latin, and means "having eaten too much"—which evidently tells the story in the great majority of cases. That such things as lemon juice or vinegar reduce the weight is said to be sheer nonsense.

Under proper guidance any obese person can lose weight, but there is no short cut to it. Incidentally, there is one remarkable exercise which can be highly recommended as an almost infallible method of reducing one's weight, to wit; Give yourself a vigorous push away from the dining table while your hunger is still partly unsatisfied. Take this exercise three times a day! Exercise your will! It is much more important than exercising the muscles.

Overweight is definitely bad at middle age and past it. Certain diseases such as heart, kidney, diabetes, apoplexy, take the heaviest toll among overweight persons.

CLEANING THE TEETH

In his first chapter the author deals a blow at one of our most cherished beliefs, that a clean tooth never decays. He quotes many authorities to prove that food bacteria does not cause the teeth to decay. He cites the examples of the Arabs and Bulgarians who drink soured milk and escape dental decay. He points out that swine and other animals who eat highly acid food have good teeth. From our own experience most of us know of old people, who grew up before teeth cleaning became a religion, who carried excellent teeth into extreme old age.

"No tooth paste or toth powder," says the writer, "can have any curing action whatsoever." He considers it a strain on the imagination to believe that romance and happiness await the lovelorn girl through the mere use of a particular brand of toothpaste.

But—all the same—young and old should brush their teeth twice daily, for the same reason that they wash their faces—to keep them clean. The dentist should be visited every six months to repair tiny cavities.

EXERCISE

Dr. Thomen does not advise strenuous exercise over the age of forty. "What the human machine needs after 40 is not exercise but plenty of rest." An eminent biologist made an analysis of occupational groups in England and noted that unskilled workers who perform severe physical labour die first, while the highly skilled who do not use brawn but their brains live the longest.

SUNSHINE

There is a long chapter on sunshine and its effect on the human body and the numerous delusions produced by the fashionable belief that sunshine cures nearly everything. Here are some points from the author's reasoning. "Man, being an animal and not a tree, does not require prolonged exposure to the sun's rays for his proper physiological functioning." As proof, he cites the good health of the dwellers in the arctic and antarctic and the motormen in the New York subways. A brief exposure to sunshine is very good but the ultra modern bathing suit is a snare and a delusion and "is merely a form of exhibitionism." The exposure of a small portion of the body does as much good as the exposure of the entire body. The good effect of sun-bathing which is felt by many is derived as much from the free air circulating about the body.

POPULAR BELIEFS

Other superstitions killed by the doctor is that night air is dangerous; that camphor kills germs; that only bad smells are dangerous; that fruit seeds cause appendicitis; that a pain in the back indicates the presence of kidney disease; that lockjaw is caused by a wound or cut in the web between the thumb and forefinger, and that red flannel is warmer than white flannel.

VITAMINS

There is an interesting chapter on vitamins which is too long to give here. Summing up, the following dietary rules for the preservation of health and the augmenting of vitality are suggested:

Take at least 1 pint of milk a day. This applies to adult as well as children. Buttermilk or skim milk are good substitutes. Milk should be sipped.

Salads should be eaten at least once daily. Lettuce, watercress, celery, etc., are recommended. Vegetables and fruits should also be taken.

Cooked greens are recommended.

The glandular organs of animals, such as liver, kidney, brain, etc., are more complete foods than the muscle meats.

Drink 4 to 6 glasses of water a day.

If these rules are adhered to, the remainder of the diet can be selected in accordance with one's desires and tastes.—"Irish Press."

NEW NAZI DISCOVERY!

Yearning For Beauty Peculiar To "Aryans"

BERLIN Jan. 22.

Germany's youth leader declared to-day that German female beauty must become even more beautiful—while Germany's manhood is to be kept to a high pitch of physical perfection by the decree Saturday for all able-bodied men to join the Storm Troopers or other Nazi formations at the end of military service.

Baldur von Schirach, presiding at Dresden at the first anniversary of the "Faith and Beauty" movement, now boasting a membership of 500,000 advocated abstinence from tobacco and alcohol if German ideals of beauty are to be realized.

"We abolished the pot-bellied, beer-swilling student of former times, and the old cigarette-smoking, so-called smart society type of young woman must make way for the modern girl, who through physical training will preserve her youthful elasticity until a ripe old age," he said.

Yearning for beauty is peculiar to Aryans, he said, declaring that in the Middle Ages fanatical priests in hatred of beauty burned beautiful German woman as witches, whereas those were the type which should have perpetuated the race.

The shepherd and the old cowman were discussing the new squire, and the conversation was as follows:

Shepherd: 'I.C.E.B.A.O.B.E.

Cowman: "E.B, B.E.?"

Shepherd: "I, E.B."

Cowman: "Y.B.E.A O.B.E.?"

Shepherd: "Y.E.B.A M.P., U.C,'

Cowman: "O.I., I.C."

* * * *

"So you are building a new house, eh? How are you getting along, with it?"

"Fine. I've got the roof and the mortgage on it, and I expect to have the furnace and the sheriff in before fall."

The Art Of Angelo da Fonseca

(Continued From Page 7.)

outline is a powerful work. On the other side of the big door are drawn St. Francis and a leper.'

Enquiry From Abroad

During his stay at the Ashram in Poona, Angelo da Fonseca completed another picture of the "Annunciation" which was reproduced in colour in the Bombay magazine "Catholic Action." This picture was an object of admiration and curiosity not only in India, but also in Europe, England and even the United States. Not long afterwards, the Rev. Father Heras, S.J., gave Fonseca the task of painting a large picture of the Three Magi. Father Heras was more than satisfied with the picture, which hangs at present in the museum of the Indian Historical Society at St Xavier's College, Bombay, where it is much admired by visitors.

It was not long before letters arrived from America, England and Continental Europe, asking for information about Fonseca and his work. Mr. Lorin Binsse, of the School of Liturgical Art at New York was one of the first to be fired with admiration and to ask for particulars about the artist and some photographic reproductions of his work. Then came a series of letters from P.F. Goodall, C.S.C., editor of the "Bengalese,' the official organ of the "Holy Missionary Society" published at Washington, U.S.A. Father Goodall, who has had some years of experience as a Missionary at Dacca (India), is an enthusiastic admirer of Indian Art.

Reproduction of the picture of the Annunciation in "Bengalese" drew the attention of Sepp Schuler, Director of the Missionary Museum of Aachen in Germany. This gentleman ordered many pictures from Fonseca and has recently published a very fine illustrated booklet with reproductions of Oriental paintings of the Madonna. At the moment he is occupied with a work on Catholic Art outside Europe in which many paintings of Fonseca are reproduced. Schuler has also published an illustrated article on Fonseca in the "Illustrated Review" of Leipzig

Four of Fonseca's paintings have been published in the Missionary Calendar of the Museum at Aachen. A short time before the outbreak of the Spanish Revolution, the Catholic Publishing House "Mumbru" of Barcelona reproduced two very recent paintings of Fonseca, the Supper of Emmaus and Our Lady of India. Two months after the publication the edition was already sold out. The originals of these two paintings have just been displayed in the Art Exhibition at Aachen.

At present, Fonseca is working on a painting of St. Francis Xavier to commemorate the fourth centenary of the arrival of the Saint in India (May 6, 1512).

At the suggestion of Father Heras, Angelo da Fonseca has begun and recently finished a series of paintings which illustrate various articles of the Creed. I have seen the greater part of this work and I must admit that they reveal a notable improvement in the technique of the artist.

What will be the future of Indian art? Evidently it will be the same as in any other country. The Catholic Religion is universal, and so is art. Beauty and Truth are two splendid gifts given by God to the human race. Art is the expression of the beautiful and the true. Catholic art is the most living expression of the beauty and truth of the religion of Christ; and Indian art is the oriental expression of these beauties and truths; it is an interpretation, which will make that religion more universally understood and appreciated by Indians

Plan For A Federal Palestine

By A Special Correspondent in "The Spectator"

The Middle East, lying in the centre of the civilised world, at the cross roads of three continents, is of vital importance to the British Empire. Her main artery of communications with the East by land, sea and air, passes through it, and the security of her African possessions would be imperilled if she lost effective control. It seems probable that in a future war the main responsibility for the defence of the Western Mediterranean would fall on France, and of the Eastern on Britain.

Defence of the Eastern Mediterranean can be conducted from three bases—Egypt, Cyprus and Palestine. The recent crisis revealed that Egypt was eager to play her part, for she is acutely conscious of the dangers of Italian expansion from Libya and Abyssinia. She will, however, be fully occupied in defending her western boundaries and the Suez Canal, for roads of strategic importance have already been constructed in Libya running up to the Egyptian border, while the Canal is within striking distance of the Italian air-base at Benghazi. Cyprus, again, is very vulnerable to air attack from the Dodecanese, where the nearest base is only 200 miles away, at Castellosso. Italian submarines and speed-boats will also operate from these islands.

Natural Naval Base

Palestine is strategically the most important of the three. She is furthest removed from the danger of air-attack, while Haifa, in addition to being a valuable port, must be the depot for the British Navy's oil-driven Mediterranean fleet. The route to the East overland to Akaba, the important but undeveloped port at the head of the Red Sea, provides a valuable alternative to Suez.—and Akaba itself is a natural naval and sea-plane base, and is easily defensible from air-attack by suitable gun-emplacements on the plateau that surrounds it.

Should existing schemes for large-scale colonisation of the Negeb be successfully undertaken, Akaba's importance will increase and good motor-roads will link it with Gaza and Jerusalem. Palestine has valuable mineral resources, of which potash and magnesium are the most important. She is already becoming industrialised, and existing industries could be readily adapted in time of war to the producton of mechanical and other armament equipment. Given a period of peace the expansion of industry would proceed apace.

It is obvious, however, that on the outbreak of war the bulk of the British troops in the Eastern Mediterranean would have to be concentrated on the Western border of Egypt and around the Suez Canal.

Pan-Arab Aspirations

It would be impossible to leave in Palestine the two and a half divisions that are now there, and the safety of the country, and consequently its usefulness as a base, would to a great extent depend upon the ability and willingness of the inhabitants to cooperate on land with British air and sea forces and upon the goodwill of neighbouring Arab States.

The neighbours of Palestine and Transjordan are the French Mandated territories of Syria and Lebanon in the north, Iraq in the east, Saudi-Arabia and Egypt in the south and west. With Egypt and Iraq Great Britain has close Treaty relations which incorporate military conventions.

Saudi-Arabia is, in general, well-disposed, but, in common with Egypt and Iraq, she has Pan-Arab aspirations which she feels to be impeded by the continuance of both the French and British Mandates. Friendship towards Great Britain in all the independent Arab countries would, in fact, be strengthened by any action on our part which would facilitate a union of the Arab world.

The Jewish community in Palestine could be counted upon to remain loyal to the Western democracies—they have received little encouragement from Germany and Italy to adopt another attitude. But if the Arabs in Palestine and Transjordan were in revolt, the Jews woudd be fully occupied in protecting themselves, whereas in different circumstances they might fill an entirely different role.

Jewish Assistance

There are something over four hundred thousand Jews already in Palestine, and the percentage of young adult males is higher than in any other country owing to immigration, so that in a Palestine at peace within itself their assistance to Great Britain might be quite considerable. In addition the stabilising influence that a modern Jewish community would have on a backward and rather fickle Arab world should not be forgotten.

Arab co-operation in Palestine will depend upon the extent to which we can grant Arab demands. These may be summarised as—cessation of Jewish immigration; no partition; independence. The first is incompatible with our promises in the Balfour Declaration and our obligations to the Jews, and the second—partition—has been abandoned by the British Government.

But the granting of independence is feasible provided it does not rule out further Jewish immigration, at any rate within a limited area and makes provision for the security of the existing Jewsh communitv.

Some Dangers

In Iraq the Assyrian minority was massacred shortly after the withdrawal of British support, largely because the Assyrians were regarded as Great Britain's proteges and were identified with the imperial yoke. In Palestine, unless special safeguards were introduced, the position might well be similar, for the Arabs feel that the policy of "the National Home" means control by the Mandatory Power and has postponed independence.

Both Arab and Jew are Semitic, but the one is backward, uneducated and indigent, the other highly trained and Europeanised. That, given a period of apprenticeship, the races can settle down together is proved by the Jewish community in Iraq, which lives at peace with the Arabs around.

But it is impossible to fuse two such widely-differing communities into one homogeneous nation within a few years, and the government in Palestine must in the meantime be bi-national.

Faced with this dilemma of reconciling Jewish and Arab aspirations, the Woodhead Commission suggested that a form of federation might be the solution—economic in its first stages, political later when community of interest and growing goodwill makes closer co-operation feasible. Federation would have very great advantages over the two separate States—One Jewish, one Arab—suggested by the Peel Commission, for it arouses no sentimental opposition to the idea of partition.

Technical boundary difficulties such as are presented by the port of Haifa would not arise, for Haifa could be made a federal port, and financial subventions from the Jews would be easier to easier to justify in a Federation in the shaping of whose policy the Jews had a share.

Formidable Minority

If Great Britain made it clear that Federation in Palestine could be the forerunner of a much wider one, and that the eventual union of all Arab countries would be warmly approved by her, she would be assured of the friendship and co-operation in time of war, not only of the Palestinian Arabs but of the entire Arab world; while, by providing for the including of a Jewish autonomous area in such a Federation, she would retain Jewish goodwill.

Arab fears of Jewish domination would disappear, for, whereas half a million Jews are a formidable minority in a State with a population of a million and a half, they would represent no danger in an Arab Federation of many million inhabitants.

Such a Federal Palestine could in time of war play a most important part as a store-house for provisions, a repair-shop for naval and aircraft, a munition-factory for arms of all kinds, a source of oil and other minerals, and a granary. Arab and Jewish manpower, no longer employed in civil strife, would be of the greatest value in defence, and a prosperous and strong Palestine would have an influence in the whole of the Near and Middle East out of all proportion to its size.

She Will Nurse His Broken Heart

Countess' Plan To Restore Happiness To Schuschnigg

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

In a tiny chalet high up in the Bavarian Alps, just below the line of perpetual snow, a woman who has given up a title and a life of luxury to help the man she loves is carefully preparing the home where she is to spend the rest of her life.

She is tall, blonde, beautiful, thirty-four-years-old Countess Vera von Fugger, the woman who has stood by her husband, Kurt von Schuschnigg, ex-Chancellor of Austria through a year of heartbreak and misery.

In a few weeks' time Von Schuschnigg is to be released from his prison in the Belvedere Palace and with the Countess, whom he married a few days after the Anschluss last March, he is to retire to the chalet to start life afresh under another name.

Although she has been "Frau Schuschnigg" for a year the Countess has not seen her husband except at a distance and even then she only saw the top of his grey head through the iron bars of his prison window. He was not even at his own wedding.

Schuschnigg married his wife by proxy, his brother Arthur taking the bridegroom's place at the altar.

At her wedding the Countess carried a bunch of red roses and after the ceremony she took them herself to Government agents and personally asked that they should be delivered to her husband.

But with typical Nazi "humour," the roses were not delivered until they had faded. The Countess's loving message had been removed and another substituted, saying: 'As these roses have faded so will her beauty before you see her."

The mother of four children divorced from her husband the Countess met Schussnigg in 1936, a year after he had lost his wife in a tragic motor accident which he suspected was deliberately caused by the Nazis.

Heartbroken by the tragedy Von Schuschnigg practically retired from public life to spend his time with his twenty-years-old motherless son.

Then one day he unwillingly consented to attend a reception given by a member of his Cabinet.

Instantly he was attracted by a tall and lovely woman who seemed to sense his trouble and immediately inquired about his son.

Soon von Schuschnigg found himself falling in love with the woman whom his son called "Auntie Vera."

In 1937 he would have retired from his position as Chancellor to marry the Countess but she refused, telling him "duty to your country comes before your love of me."

Schuschnigg stayed on to be arrested by Hitler as the "murderer" of thirteen Nazis.

NO HARM IN WIVES HENPECKING HUSBANDS

Eminent Chinese Author's View

Chiang Yee, the Chinese author of "The Silent Traveller In London," does not see any harm in wives henpecking husbands. The fact that Chinese husbands are henpecked is, he says, one reason why the race has been maintained without a break for 5,000 years. In proof that nature (and humour) are much the same the world over, he tells a little Chinese story:—

"Ten henpecked husbands formed themselves into a sworn society for resisting the poisonous oppression of their wives. At the first meeting, they were sitting talking over the pipes and wine, when suddenly the ten wives, who had got wind of the movement, appeared on the scene. There was a general stampede, and nine of the husbands bolted like rats through a side door, only one remaining unmoved to face the music.

The ladies smiled contemptuously at the success of their raid, and went away. The nine husbands then agreed that the bold tenth man, who had not run away, should be appointed their president; but on coming to offer him the post they found that he had died of fright."

IQBAL AND NIETZSCHE

(Continued From Page 5)

Grant that Iqbal was indebted to Nietzsche

"If thou desirest life, live in danger. Be hard as a diamond. The supreme end of man is the conquest of his surroundings and his inner disintegrating tendencies. Democracy is a form of Government in which men are counted not weighed; Two hundred asses combined together cannot think what a man can think. I want every man to be a soldier and every woman a good mother.

These, and a number of other quotations from Iqbal's poetry and lectures reveal that he was living in a Nietzschean world. Then, too, Iqbal's heroes—Goethe (to whom he addressed his "Message of the East"), Napoleon, Stendhal, Heine, etc.,—were Nietzsche's heroes also.

And Iqbal's 'Perfect Man'! Did he not borrow the idea from the Superman of Nietzsche? and finally didn't Iqbal say that he didn't take the idea of the Perfect Man from Nietzsche's Superman, just as Nietzsche claimed that he didn't take the idea of the Superman from Schopenhauer's "Genius" or Carlyle's "Hero"?

Main Influence

There is food enough for thought. You have two master minds developing the same systems, though in different way, and the one who came later does not acknowledge debt to the man of the 19th century. Yet those who have had the good fortune of coming in contact with Iqbal would tell you that humble in all walks of life, Iqbal was never more humble than in matters intellectual and spiritual. He never covered up his debts. Let us see what Iqbal himself has to say on this problem.

In a letter he wrote to Dr. Nicholson explaining to him his philosophy of self-exertion he categorically denies any debt to Nietzsche. He says that before going to Europe he had already written an article on the "Perfect Man" which was published in the "Indian Antiquity" of Bombay in 1901, and that it was only when he went to Europe that Nietzsche's fame reached his ears. The article above referred to contained an exposition of the idea of the "Perfect Man" as conceived by Abdul Karim Jalili.

Iqbal was chiefly influenced by Jalili, Mohyud Din Ibne Arabi and Ibn-i-Khaldun, in whom the theme of the "Perfect Man" is frequently to be found. This influence became a driving passion with him when he found that the idea to be in consonance with the Quranic verses: "And we have subjected to you (O men) all that is in the heavens and the earth"; and "We have sent our apostles with clear signs, and books and codes of law to guide people along the path of justice, and we have sent, too, that steel (sword) wherein are dormant great forces and great benefits for people". . .

We, therefore, see that the stimulus for developing the idea of a better type of man came not from Germany, but from other human shores. Even in his general system of philosophy which embraces much more than this particular theme, his ideas, in so far as they are not original but merely reflections of others' thoughts flow mainly from Islamic origin. I say "mainly" and not "wholly" because it is absurd to claim that Iqbal was wholly uninfluenced by Western thought, which he studied with avidity for so many years of his life.

With striking candour he acknowledges his debt to the West in more places than one, and though he urges us to feed on our own culture, he sees nothing wrong in studying the culture of another people, imbibing its best elements in such a way as to make them a part of our own. The early Muslim thinkers had received inspiration from Greek thought. They in turn served as a source of inspiration to Europe: Cordova, the Muslim University of Spain, where Bacon learnt the inductive method before introducing it in Europe, will not be forgotten by Europe. Having inspired Europe they sank down into a life of intellectual stupor and so they remained for centuries. Iqbal took up the thread again and ushered a Renaissance!

Regard For Nieztsche

There now remains one thing which I believe is important, if not to the Easterns, at least to the Westerns or those whose intelluctual make up happens to be Western. I have just had an occasion to remark that Iqbal spent a good deal of his time in studying Western thought, and that although when he first wrote an essay on Abdul Karim Jalili's conception of the Perfect Man he did not know much about Nietzsche, yet later on he developed a great liking for this German thinker.

He frequently mentions Nietzsche in his poetry as well as in his "Lectures", and in fact has done him justice as none else did during this half century. To Europeans, and indeed to a great many of the Germans, he seemed to be a mad man who lived in a strange world. Iqbal has, in his "Javid Nama", explained that his so-called lunacy was not lunacy, but only a reflection of one of the stations of spiritual progress. There are various distinct stages in the growth of the self. Of these the first stage consists in the self recognising itself. Now this realization of itself by the self amounts in a way to a denial of God, since this realisation marks the birth of one's own divinity. It is only when the intoxication of this sense of one's own divinity glimmers away that one slowly begins to have knowledge of God.

But the process is extremely difficult and the path of spiritual progress is perilously studded with obstacles, not easily overleapt except by the guidance of a great spiritual guide. Some people never go beyond this first stage, and Nietzsche was one of them. But this stage is in itself a very great achievement, not amenable to the grasp of average man. In fact its winner is far above the common herd of mankind.

The affirmation of the divinity of the self and the denial of God is not, however, to be condemned, because it is not an error of the heart (the touchstone of moral values) but of intellect, and an intellectual error is pardonable. This is why Iqbal in his "Message of the East" refers to Nietzsche as one "whose heart was a true believer but whose head was a kafir." But such a case of intellectual error resulting in a denial of God is very rare, and comes about generally on account of a lack of expert spiritual guidance, and it happened in the case of Nietzsche exactly because of the lack of expert guidance.

A "Majzub"

Says Iqbal in "Javid Nama:"

Of Rumi I inquired: who is this madcap?
Said he: He is the sage of Allemagne
A Hallaj without a rope or gallows
And repeateth old ideas in new ways
His compatriots found not their way to his ecstasy.
And mistook a majzub for a lunatic.
O bemoan the lot of a majzub born in Ferang.
He is a Hallaj, lo! a stranger in his home,
Who escaped the Mullah and fell prey to the physician.
No spiritual guide was there in Ferang.
And so his music overflowed the strings of his guitar.
He was a true coin, but none put him to test.
A lover wrapped in his sombre sighs,
A way-farer lost in his way.
Hark! he sought from clay and water a bunch.
That groweth not but from the soil of heart.
What he seeketh is the Stage of Omnipotence
A station that lieth far beyond intellect and wit
Life is nought but a commentary on the hints of the self
Denial and Affirmation are stages of the self
He got entangled in Denial and reached not affirmation
And thus remained a stranger to the delights of being a slave of Allah!
Would that he were born to the time of an Ahmad!
He would have reached the ecstasy of a Sarmad!!

Influence On Youths

Nietzsche was then on Iqbal's showing a "majzub," a man, that is to say, lost in the ecstasy of his spiritual station, who was seeking the Stage of Omnipotence but who fumbled because he had no guide like Shaykh Ahmad (of Sirhand) to help him in his spiritual difficulties.

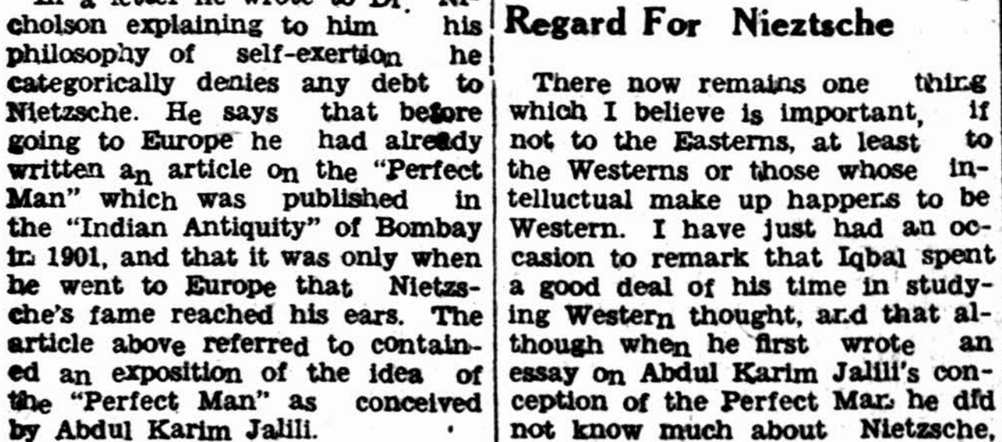
In his "Lectures" Iqbal reverts to this subject again and says: "His mental history is not without a parallel in the history of Eastern sufism. That a really 'imperative' vision of the Divine in man did come to him, cannot be denied. I call this vision 'imperative' because it appears to have given him a kind of prophetic mentality which, by some kind of technique, aims at turning its visions into permanent life forces.

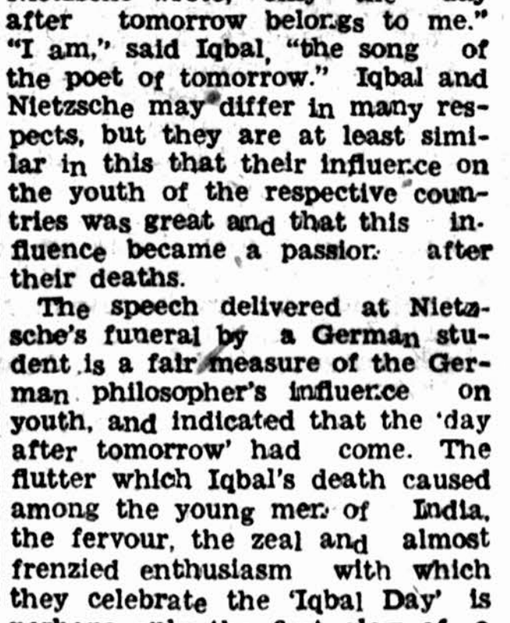
Yet Nietzsche failed mainly because of his intellectual ancestry, and thus failed a genius whose vision was solely determined by his internal forces and remained unproductive for want of expert external guidance in his spiritual life. And the irony of fate is that this man, who appeared to his friends as if he had come from a country where no man lived, was fully conscious of his great spiritual need.

"I confront alone," he says, "an immense problem; it is as if I am lost in a forest, a primeval one. I need help. I need disciples. I need a Master. It would be so sweet to obey." And again; "Why do I not find among the living men who see higher than I do and have to look down on me. Is it only that I have made a poor search. And I have so great a longing for such."

One word more and I shall have finished. "My time is not yet", Nietzsche wrote, "only the day after tomorrow belongs to me." "I am," said Iqbal, "the song of the poet of tomorrow." Iqbal and Nietzsche may differ in many respects, but they are at least similar in this that their influence on the youth of the respective countries was great and that this influence became a passion after their deaths.

The speech delivered at Nietzsche's funeral by a German student is a fair measure of the German philosopher's influence on youth, and indicated that the 'day after tomorrow' had come. The flutter which Iqbal's death caused among the young men of India, the fervour, the zeal and almost frenzied enthusiasm with which they celebrate the 'Iqbal Day' is perhaps only the first glow of a surging flame.

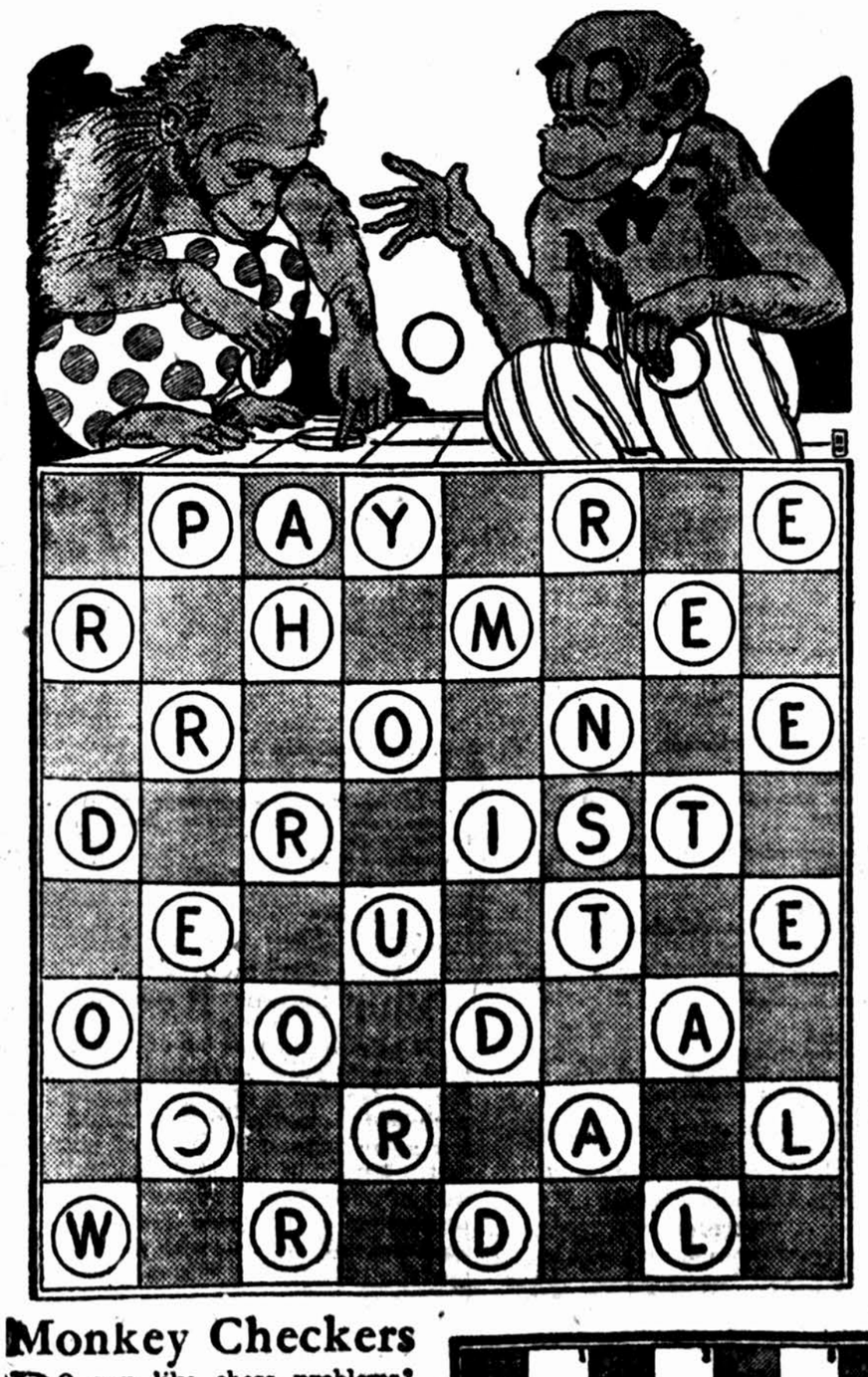

What's Wrong WITH YOUR FACE
So Long as those ugly spots and patches continue, people must stare and sniggle.
LEUCODERMA
—can be cured in a few weeks AT HOME. FREE treatise tells how. WRITE! LEPROSY also cured. Literature FREE.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:-
KAMALA WORKS, Panchpota, Bengal.



Here's a Five Minute Poser

DO YOU KNOW THAT I HAD TWICE AS MANY PERSONS IN THE BALCONY AS YOU HAD IN THE ORCHESTRA?
CERTAINLY! BALCONY TICKETS ARE ONLY 25¢ WHILE ORCHESTRA SEATS COST 30¢
NOT SO BAD, GIRLS, WE TOOK IN $208.80
TONIGHT

HOW MANY PEOPLE ATTENDED THE SHOW?



Where Is the Pied Piper Hiding?

Here go the children, laughing and gay;
Someone is leading them all away.

Find the Pied Piper of Hamelin and the little lame boy who couldn't follow fast enough.

Time For Everything

WHAT is the longest and yet the shortest thing in the world; the swiftest and yet the slowest; the most divisible and the most extended; the least valued and the most regretted; without which nothing can be done; which devours everything, however small, and yet gives life and spirits to every object, however great?

Answer: Time.

Poetic Pamela Composes a Charade

PAMELA is going to have plenty of time for poetic reflection, if she intends to sit there until a waiter comes, for it has not dawned upon Pamela that she is in a cafeteria.

"The caveman lived a life of ease.
*He *** his breakfast off the trees,*
And everything he used for grub,
That came within range of his club.

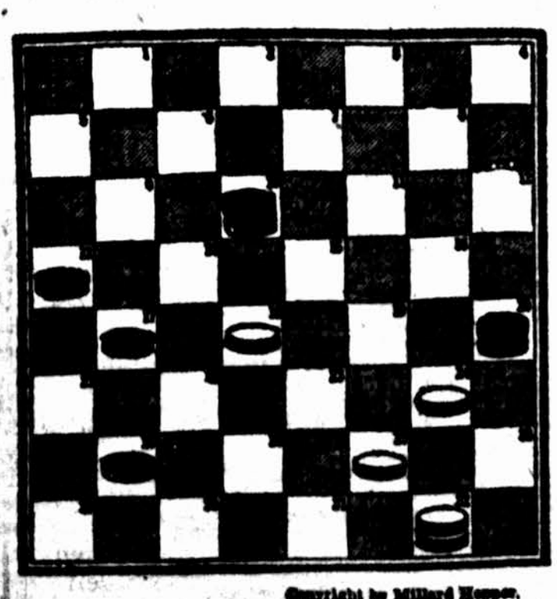
But now, to fill our dinner plate
*Thousands must *********,*
*From the ****** who makes the sugar kegs*
To the cook who fries the ham and eggs."

The missing words in Pamela's poetic fancy form a charade. The first and last words united make the second word. Can you tell what they are?

Monkey Checkers

DO you like chess problems? Are you intrigued by the baffling situations that arise in a game of checkers? If you are, pass this puzzle by, for it has nothing to do with checkers or chess, in spite of the checkerboard it displays. This is a poser for the person who likes to monkey with letters, juggling them about to see what kinds of words he can form with them.

You are required to move some of the lettered counters from the white to the shaded squares, so that every vertical and horizontal row will contain a word spelled by the counters in that row. This can be done in 18 moves, it being necessary to move some of the counters more than once, though always on the shaded squares. There is no need of going to the trouble of cutting out the counters. Just sketch the new positions of the letters lightly in pencil, and draw connecting lines to show the squares from which the counters are assumed to be moved.



Copyright by Millard Hopper.

A Forward Pass Play

WHITE is to play and win today's checker problem in two moves. Millard Hopper, the checker king, who devised this problem, advises the use of the forward pass. White is moving up and black down.

White won last week's checker problem by playing 32 to 28. Then black jumped 23 to 32. White followed by moving from 2 to 6 and black went down to defeat.

JOURNALIST'S JUDGMENTS

I have yet to meet an ill-mannered Negro.

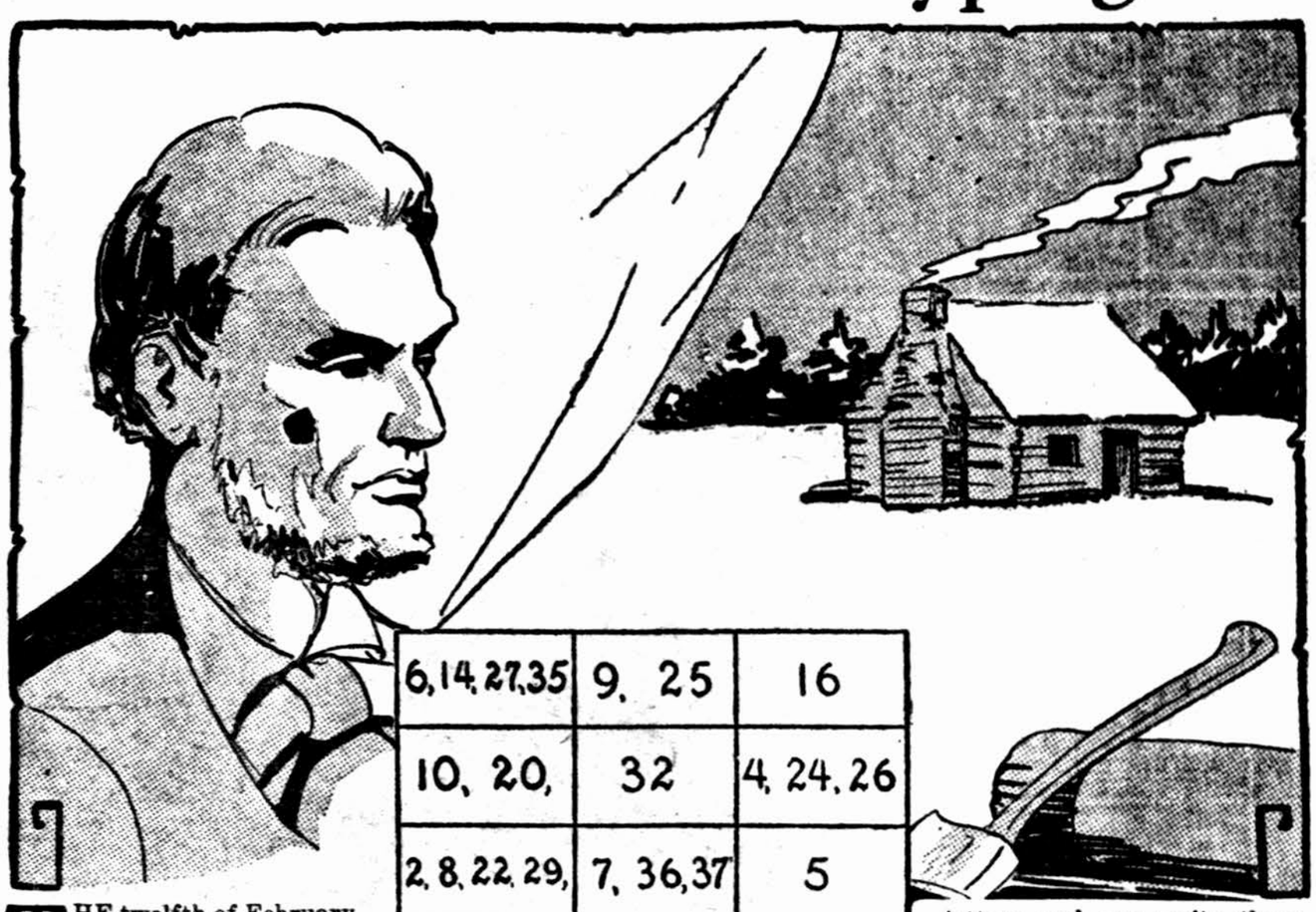
I think of the Chinese as being on a higher mental plane than any other race.

The French are unquestionably the most liberty-loving people in the world, as they do not deal in excesses of any kind..... They never try to reform anyone.

It seemed extraordinary to me that Australia, with some 98 per cent. of people of British stock, should so dislike Englishmen

—(From "Down Wind" by George Digby).

Guess This Lincoln Cryptogram



THE twelfth of February marks the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. Long after the dramatic episodes in Lincoln's life will have been forgotten his words will still be quoted in the speech of all cultured people.

A famous line of Lincoln's is the one with which he closed his second inaugural address, and it is a phrase from this line that is here represented as a cryptogram. Each of the panels beneath the drawing represents a letter and the numbers in the panel show the positions occupied by the letter in the phrase. The panels, reading from left to right, are arranged in the alphabetical order of the letters they represent. This makes it easy for the solver, for it limits the range of letters that any particular panel might stand for.

Write down the numbers from 1 to 37. The first panel represents in all probability, one of the first four letters in the alphabet. As it occurs so often in such a short phrase, it is most likely, a vowel, and "a" is a good guess. Accordingly, you write down "a," "b," "c," and "d" beneath the numbers, 6, 14, 27 and 35. If the first panel stands for "a," the next panel has "b," "c," "d," and "e" as possible letters and you write those letters beneath 9 and 25. Continue this with several more panels until you see combinations of letters forming, which give you a good clue as to which are the correct letters. After that it is easy.

Figure This Out

IF the number of revolutions made by the wheel of a bicycle in six seconds is equal to the number of miles an hour at which it is running, what is the circumference of the wheel?

Answer: Eight and four-fifths feet.

A Dollar Puzzle

HOW can a thousand dollars be conveniently stored in ten sealed bags, so as to allow any sum in dollars from one dollar to $1,000 to be paid out without breaking any of the seals?

Answer: This is possible, if the bags contain 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, 128, 256, and 489 dollars respectively.

Punished in Latin

FINDING two of his boys with black eyes and bloody noses, the teacher told them each to write out the first three persons of the present tense indicative mood of the Latin verb "pugnare" fifty times. As you know, this conjugation goes thus:

PUGNO PUGNAS PUGNAT
I fight Thou fightest He fights

Can you translate these words in a different way which will show the lesson concealed in this punishment?

Answer: PUGNO, PUGNAS PUGNAT may also be translated as: WITH FIST BATTLES HE FIGHTS.

The Poker Game

THREE men sitting down to a poker game agree that the loser shall always double the sum of money that the other two have before them. After each of them has lost once, each has eight dollars on the table. How much had each at starting?

As shown by the score below, A started with $13, B with $7 and C with $4.

	A	B	C
	$	$	$
At start	13	7	4
When A loses	2	14	8
When B loses	4	4	16
When C loses	8	8	8

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

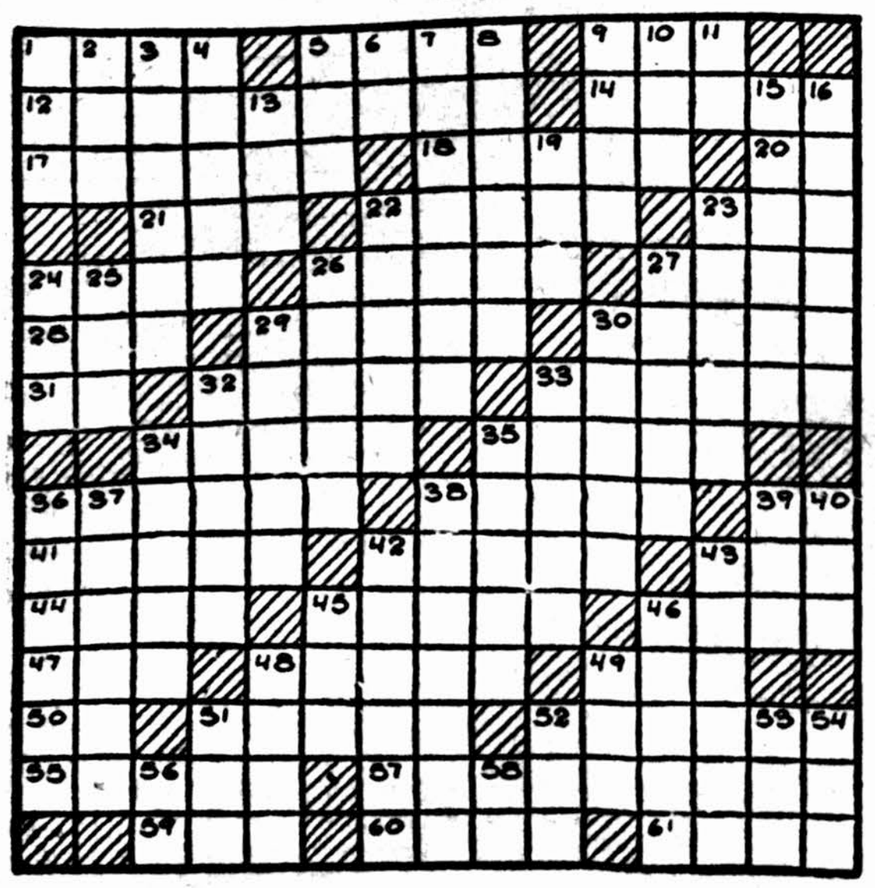
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Soul
5—Female sheep
9—Beverage
12—What president distinguished himself in the Battle of San Juan Hill?
14—Mark of omission
17—Reptile
18—Zealous
20—Brother of Odin
21—Stick
22—From what seaport did Columbus set out in 1492?
23—The heart
24—Scent
26—Feminine name
27—Japanese beverage
28—Uncooked
29—What English poet wrote "Don Juan"?
30—What Central Asiatic country is the highest plateau in the world?
31—Printer's measure
32—What German painter and engraver was noted for his woodcuts: Albrecht ——?
33—Long-drawn speech
34—Where is the Sorbonne?
35—Hills of sand
36—Governess
38—Places where the skin is bruised
39—Sun god
41—Aids
42—Who presented the cup for award to the champion international lawn tennis team?
43—Turkish gulf
44—Allowance for weight of a container
45—Number
46—What German composer had ten sons, all musicians?
47—Those in power
48—Tint
49—Through
50—National Guard (abbr.)
51—That which lubricates
52—Combinations of Russian laborers
55—Tall man
57—What state university was originally called Blount College?
59—Month
60—Prepare for publication
61—River in France and Belgium

VERTICAL

1—Skill in performance
2—Masculine name
3—What was the maiden name of Mrs. Lindbergh?
4—Famous American merchant
5—Night before a holiday
6—Pronoun
7—What is the first name of the columnist who writes "My Day"?
8—What Communist leader put through the first Five-Year Plan?
9—One spots
10—Roman household deity
11—Suffix denoting the comparative degree
13—Ancient days
15—Brought forth
16—Cylindrical
19—Gazelle
22—Openings in the skin
23—Flat basket for figs
24—Danish coin
25—Masculine name
26—Of what country is Damascus the capital?
27—Former titles
29—Who wrote "A Man's a Man For A' That"?
30—Prongs
32—What epic poet was in love with Beatrice?
33—What was the capital of the modern kingdom of Italy until 1865?
34—Equals
35—What is the capital of Delaware?
36—Reckoning chronologically
37—What river of Equatorial Africa is a tributary on the right bank of the Congo?
38—Tasted
39—Fabulous bird of Arabia
40—Tree
42—Mark for omission
43—Fondle
45—Sun
46—What was the first name of the woman who made the first American flag?
48—Metropolis
49—Prefix: before
51—Indian of Tierra del Fuego
53—Insect
53—Sheltered side
54—Weight of India
56—Part of "to be"
58—Symbol for nickel



(For solution see page 55)

The Bent Reed

IN calm water the tip of a stiff reed projected nine inches above the surface of a lake. John had promised his mother that he would not swim beyond a depth of six feet. Being of a mathematical turn of mind, he had measured the projection of the reed from his boat and noticed that, with the rising of a steady wind, the reed was gradually blown aslant, until, at the distance of a yard, it was submerged. Could he swim where the reed was without breaking his promise?

The answer is yes: Calculation showed that the water there was five feet and seven and a half inches deep.

How Much Wine?

AT a party, the hostess, who had a flair for puzzles, made two guests who asked for wine instead of coffee with their meal, work for what they got: First she filled two wineglasses of equal size respectively half and one-third full of wine; after this, she filled the glasses up with water, mixed their contents, and finally poured back half of the obtained mixture into each of the glasses. Then she asked the guests how much wine they thought they were getting. What do you think?

Answer: The glasses contained 5/12 wine and 7/12 water.

ADVENTURES ON WHEELS

(Continued from page 1)

money, then they will try to squeeze it out of you as much as possible. The tourist office, which is a department of the Government, to safeguard the interest of tourists, could also do nothing on our behalf, when we made strong protest to them.

On Way To Havana

In order to avoid the heat, we left Santiago de Cuba, early in the morning, which being built on a mountain side, we had to pull up a long and steep gradient. After that the gradients were not so steep, but there were many mountains and we had to dismount and walk. The road too in places had fallen out of repairs, the tar had been washed away and great oaks had fallen across it. This Central Highway was built by President Machado, who also built many beautiful buildings and monuments in Havana, thereby making Havana into a very beautiful city and a frequent resort of tourists.

Had Machado not built this Central Highway, then the towns between Santiago de Cuba and Havana would not have been linked to each other and thousands of people who earn their living, by carrying transport and passengers from one place to another, would have been out of work. In spite of this and the various other good things he did, he was considered by the Cubans to be a very harsh man and in 1932 he was driven out of Cuba. We were able to cover a good number of miles every day, as the country was very flat and the road good. We arrived at Santa Clara, which is a fairly big town, late in the night and had difficulty in finding a hotel. At last we found a big room which was once used as a club hall and in this, the proprietor put three beds for us. Although we had paid him over a dollar for the beds only, he gave us no other furniture in the room.

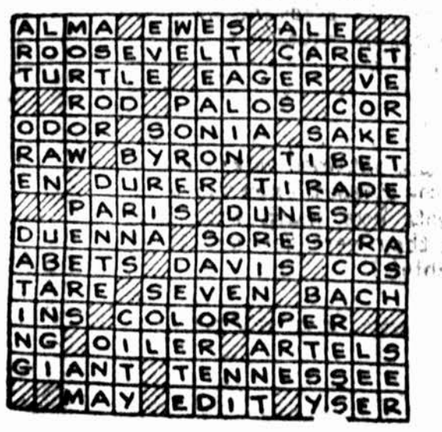
The next morning while we were walking in the streets of Santa Clare, we were stopped practically at every corner by policemen, who asked us to show our passports. Every time we were stopped, a large crowd gathered around us. We were also asked to open the camera case and show them what it contained. They thought we carried a gun in a camera case. Not satisfied with this annoyance, a detective in plain clothes, asked us to take him to our hotel. When we got to our room, he searched our baggage in spite of our protests that he had no search warrant. When we asked him to explain this strange behaviour, he told us that we resembled the Mexicans and our scout hats were very much like the Mexican Shambrero, so they took us to be Mexicans.

In Cuba and in Mexico the towns are so built, that the life of a town centres around a public park. On the four sides of these parks, are built the best houses, hotels, banks and government offices. In many of the parks there are only a few trees, so that during the day time when it is very hot, the parks are deserted. However, when the heat has subsided in the evening, people come out to these parks. On certain week days the band plays, while the young people walk around the park. The practice is, that while the girls are walking in one direction, the boys take the opposite direction, so that they cross each other twice, every time they complete a circle.

From Santa Clara to Matanzas, which is over 123 miles, we were able to do in a day, because on the road we met with many motor lorries, heavily loaded and going slow, so that the tyres may not get worn out. To these lorries we caught hold of, whenever there was climbing to do, otherwise by keeping at the back of them, we were able to to paddle much faster. Matanza are the Bellaqar Caves, which like the Congo Caves in South Africa, are of lime formation. They are not so big as the Congo Caves, nor so much interesting, not being so well electrically illuminated. Leaving Matanza in the early hours of the morning, we found in delightful to cycle in brilliant moonlight. To-day we did not feel the heat so much, because the roads were well shaded with big trees, which afforded us a good shade. It would add much to the beauty, as well as make travelling cooler and pleasanter, if trees were planted along the road side from Santiago de Cuba to Havana. We arrived in Havana during the rush hours and found the traffic very congested.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

SOLUTION OF THIS WEEK'S CROSS-WORD PUZZLE



Spell it

I contain: Two c's, an h, and n, a p; three a's, a u, an i, an e.

And am: Often used as an ingredient.

What am I? Answer: Ipecacuanha.

An Observant Dime

IF I should walk into a room full of people and put a new dime on the table in full view of the company, what will the coin do? Answer: Look round.

ONLY FOR THE MARRIED.

CONCEPTO:—
An effective remedy for sterility and childlessness. Thoroughly tried by a German Doctor. Those homes which are without children must try this. 24 Tablets (generally sufficient for a case) price Rs 5/-.

SPERMIN
For Birth Control Most reliable German preparation manufactured by Spermin Laboratorium, Dresden. Price —12 in a tube Re 1. 24 in a tube Rs. 1-12/-.

STENO'S MENSTRUATION PILLS.
(Extra Strong). Sure remedy in cases where menstruation is scanty or is totally stopped. In Edenburough they are commonly known as 'Scot Pills." They are not recommended in cases of pregnancy as they contain some strong ingredients which might cause abortion. Price each phial of 24 pills Rs. 2/-.

RENTO:—
For people of low vitality to regain the same forceful strength of youth. Price 12 in a tube Rs. 1-8/-, 24 in a tube Rs. 2-8/-.

SPERTON CREAM:—
If you are not satisfied with your married life try it once and use it over.. It is only for outward application. Price Rs. 2/- per tube.

SELLING WITH ALL IMPORTANT DRUG STORES.

Local Agents:—

Agra	—National Medical Store, Sabzi Mandi.
Ahmedabad	—Chandulal Premchand, Three Gates.
Ajmer	—Popular Medical Stores, Naya Bazar.
Allahabad	—Kings & Co.
Baroda	—A. Roy & Co., Raopara Road.
Bombay	—Birth Control Clinic, Kothari Mansion, Opp. G.P.O
Benares	—C. N. Dey.
Calcutta	—K. R. Lynch & Co., 113, Chittaranjan Ave.
Delhi	—Young Friends & Co., Chandni Chowk.
Dehra Dun	—Park & Co., Astley Hall.
Jaipur	—Jaipur Medical Hall.
Jullundur City	—Dr Duni Chand Khosla.
Karachi	—Radiant Health Store, Bunder Road.
Lahore	—Narain Das Bhagwandas, Anarkali.
Lucknow	—Sarkar & Co.
Meerut City	—Modern Scientific Stores, Railway Road.
Muttra	—Sukh Sancharak Co.
Nagpur	—1. Amrit Pharmacy. —2. Central Medical Store

Apply for local agencies in areas not represented to—
STENO HOUSE AGENCY, AMRITSAR

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

IN a badly-lit cafe, seafaring men smoked and drank their rum. Suddenly a huge man burst through the doors.

"Is there anyone here called Pederson?" he roard.

No one spoke. A few customers began to edge their way uneasily towards the door

"Is there anyone here called Pederson?' he demanded again.

A very small, timid man rose from a table in one corner and said: "Yes, my name is Pederson. Who wants me?"

"Oh, so you're Pederson, are you?" growled the man-mountain. "I've a debt to settle with you".

He strode across the room, pitched up the little man with one hand and battered him senseless with the other. He then dropped him on the floor and left the cafe

Twenty minutes later the little man recovered consciousness, got up painfully, smiled, and feebly said aloud. "I thought I could fool him. My name's not Pederson."

* * * *

A COUNTRY school was visited by one of the Governors, a man with a pompous air. He put some questions, and one of them was, "What is the Sixth Commandment?"

When no one answered, he tried again.

"Come, what Commandment did Cain break when he killed Abel? Who can tell me?"

One scholar beckoned to the teacher and whispered something to her. The visitor demanded to know what the child had said, and the teacher told him

"The child said that there were no Commandments when Cain killed Abel.'

* * * *

THE Vicar was very pleased when he encountered Toper by chance in the lane.

"I have been waiting to see you," he began. "I m sorry to say that your wife tells me that your conduct has not been all that it should be lately."

"Eh?" said Toper. "How's that?"

"I don't want to be tiresome", continued the good vicar; "but why not take a leaf from my book—after all I can go to the village every day without coming home drunk. Can t you do the same?"

Toper shook his head, "Ah, sir," he said, "but I'm a very popular man."

VICTIM (to his barber): "Your confounded hair restorer has made my hair come out worse than ever."

Barber: "Ah, you must have put too much of it on, sir. Made the hair come clear out, instead of only halfway'

* * * *

A messenger from the stores hailed a vessel in a big seaport.

"What do you want?' growled the mate.

"Got some vegetables for the ship," was the reply.

"All right, you needn't come on board; throw them up one at a time," said the mate

"Ahoy, there, look out!' shouted the lad as he threw a small dried pea towards the mate. "I've a hundredweight of those!"

* * * *

GUIDE in Trafalgar Square—"Have you seen Nelson's Column?"

American Visitor—"No What paper does he write for?'

* * * *

"SO your new job makes you independent?'

"Absolutely. I get here any time I want before 8, and leave just when I please after 5."

THE daughter of a wealthy man —but a man who had made his own wealth by hard work and ability—was engaged to a man not over burdened with money.

She was trying to pursuade her father to bestow a handsome allowance on them, which he was not very anxious to do, arguing that they might start and work up. as he had himself.

"But, Daddy," she said, "you must remember that times have changed since you were young.'

"That's true for you," he answered, "for in my days people used to wait 50 years for a golden wedding, and now they want to start on one right away!"

* * * *

DADDY arrived home "fed up," sneezing, and was greeted by his little daughter, aged six.

Pushing Molly to one side, he said quietly. "Don't kiss me tonight, my dear, or you will catch my cold."

Little Molly turned to her mother and said. "I wonder who he's been kissing, then?'

* * * *

LANDLADY: "If you don't stop playing that saxophone you'll drive me crazy."

Sax player; "Guess it's too late. I stopped playing an hour ago."

DAD: "Well, son how are your marks?"

Son: "They are under water."

Dad: "What do you mean, under water?"

Son: "Below C level.'

* * * *

IT was Sunday morning and a villager was going to church limping badly. The vicar overtook him and remarked: "I'm sorry to see you so lame, Giles. What is it—a corn?"

"No, no," replied Giles "It's a bunion.'

"Well, well," smiled the vicar. "How strange that a bunion should impede a pilgrim s progress".

* * * *

HE was discussing his son and heir, whom he had recently taken into the business:

"Well, yes, he's shaping pretty well, but he has a long way to go yet before he'll have a head big enough to fill my shoes."

* * * *

"IS it true that this store sells everything from a packet of pins to an aeroplane

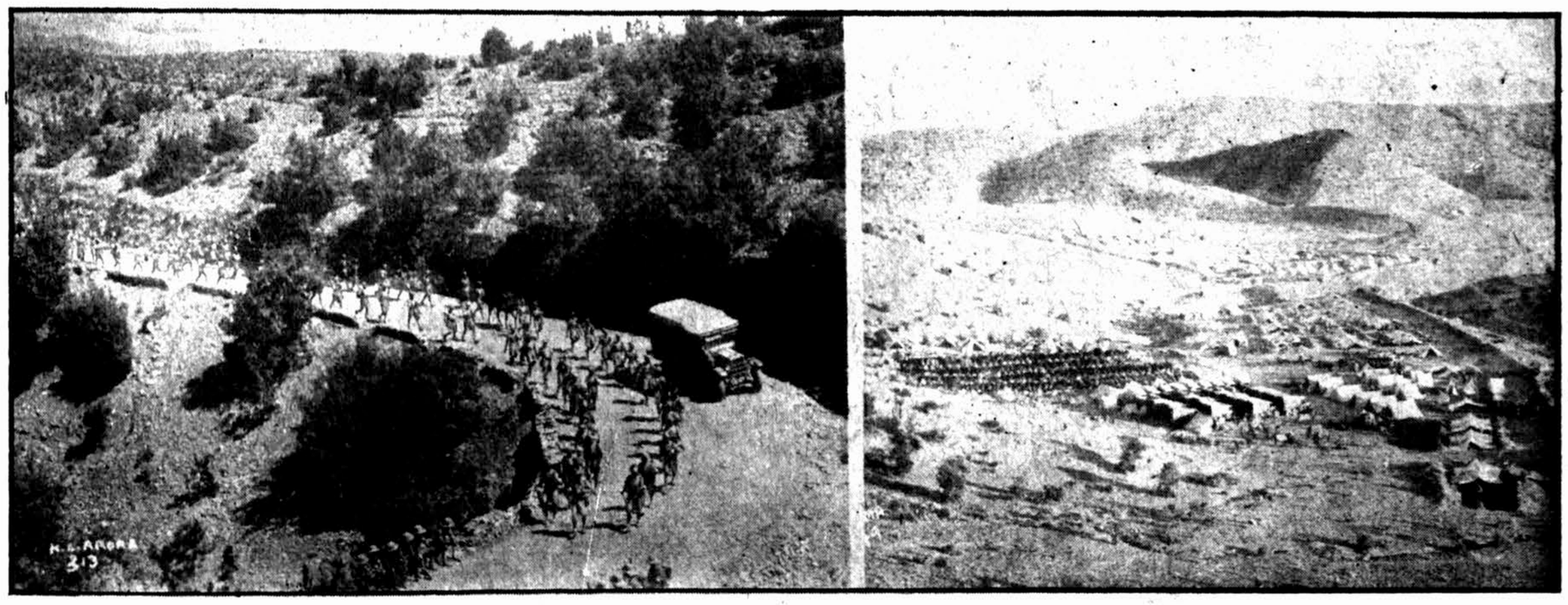
"Quite true, madam."

"Well, a packet of pins, please."

Our Humorist At Large

Wife: "Did you borrow £10,003 from the International Finance Co., Harry, or have they got the wrong number?"

THE
Bombay Samachar
A GUJERATI DAILY NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING
Single Copy One Anna
For Rates of Advertisements and Subscription apply to the Manager, "The Bombay Samachar", Red House, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.



Every bush and traceable path in Waziristan is treaded by either the Waziri warriors or the British soldiers. (Right) Small camps like this are scattered in every village of Waziristan to keep the Waziris in subjugation.

From nign above in village towers the Waziris watch the activities of British troops. (Right) A big caravan crossing the dangerous paths under the protection of the British troops.

Statue of Finnish Runner Nurmi has been used as model for the striking poster inviting sportsmen of the world to Olympic Games in 1940 in Helsinki.

Carnival in Nice (France): People with masks and other fancy dresses parading the streets.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B1065

March 26, 1939.

LUCKY NUMBER

№ 572462

Dangers of Impure Blood

★

In LIQUID OR TABLET form of all Chemists and Bazaars. Rs. 2.8 per bottle.

The root cause of most diseases is impure blood.

If you suffer from skin Disease, Ulcers, Sores, Glandular Trouble, Boils, Rashes, Bad Legs, Rheumatism, Painful Joints, etc.---you MUST remove the CAUSE by purifying the blood. Clarke's Blood Mixture is the foremost and genuine blood purifier, healer and tonic. It will restore your health and vitality.

CLARKE'S
ORIGINAL
BLOOD PURIFYING MEDICINE
BLOOD MIXTURE
REG. TRADE MARK

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Ned Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.